WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO ... acquaintance through ... to make an engagement ... house or manufacturing ... references given. Address FO

WANTED—A BASS SINGER IN ... in an Episcopal Church ... Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN EVERY DAY ... can come well recommended ... would act in any good ... employment can be had. Ad...

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY ... entry bookkeeper and corre... manufacturing establish... house. Best of reference as to ... furnished. Address R 65,

WANTED—IN A BANK BY A ... had considerable experience in ... references given. Address ... Drawer 45, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY ... references A 1. Address W

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ... familiar with bookkeeping; ... employment thankfully accepted. ... Tribune office.

WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR ... or as courist; no objection to ... Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

WANTED—AS CUTTER IN A ... tailoring establishment. Ad... Racine, Wis.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN ... to be generally useful; city or ... address 159 Western-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER ... experience, to run a stationary en... Address S 24, Tribune

WANTED—TO BRICK MANUFAC... in a brick yard; has had sev... in the business; can furnish ... Address S, 1133 Prairie-av., Chicago.

Coachmen.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A ... used to taking care of horses ... acquainted in the city. Address

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, SOBER ... coachman; understands the busi... and will make himself generally ... Tribune office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND ... milk, and is willing to make him... references. Address O 50, Tribune

WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

WANTED—TO DO GENERAL ... a small private family or to do sec...

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL ... care of a child. Call, for 2 days, at 181 ... near VanBuren.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO ... housework in a small family. Inquire ... West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ... small private family, a good cook, ... Call at 133 Fourteenth st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE ... girl, or to do general housework in ... Address W H, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL ... work in a small private family; South ... best of city references if required. ... Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK ... South Clark-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO ... in a first-class family; references ... North Halsted st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ... to do general housework in a small ... 132 Nineteenth st.

WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-... for second or dining-room work. Please ... of Third-av. and Fourteenth st., up...

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT ... speaks good French and English ... as seamstress, and also to teach ... children. Apply or write to 81 West ...

Housekeepers.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PER... good references, in a private family to ... invalid or act as housekeeper, or care ... and sew, or make herself generally use... West Jackson st.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER ... young woman. Address, for 2 days, ...

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD—ON SATURDAY AFTER... the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. and ... Michigan-avs., a very small black and ... about 3 lbs.; had on a purple rib... attached; answers to the ... House bell ... Any one returning him to 129 Twen... back room, over meat market, ... information leading to his discovery ... above reward. No questions asked. All ... from fire.

FROM COUNTY TREASURY TO COR... and Randolph, a red memoranda book. ... be rewarded by returning to County ... JOHN DAVIS.

MARCH 4, ON HALSTED ... plans and specification for a ... The party finding the same will ... rewarded by returning them to 132 West

ON WEST MADISON-ST., A GENTS ... with pearl setting; initial A. The ... liberally rewarded by leaving the same ... Monroe-st.

REWARD—FOR A CAMEO SLEEVE ... lost last Saturday, to be left at Master's ... corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

REWARD FOR OPEN-FACED GOLD ... and gold chain, taken from 408 West Lake ... week ago last Sunday night, and no ques... Address F 84, Tribune office.

MARCH 3, ON OAKLEY-ST., BETWEEN ... and Washington, a lady's fur collar ... will be suitably rewarded by leaving the ... West Washington-st.

REWARD—BETWEEN THROOP-ST. ... the bridge on West Madison-st., March 4, a ... lady's hair, light color. The finder will re... reward by returning it to Mrs. J. EN... 414 West Madison-st.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, ... West Madison-st., near the Dutch gardens, a ... horse, which the owner can have by ... property and paying charges. Call after ... M. R. WORDEN, 1020 West Madi...

A BRINDLE COW 11 YEARS OLD, ... Sixty-fifth and Halsted-st. The owner ... by proving property and paying ex...

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE SUB... on the 4th day of March inst., one black ... mare except loss of hair between ... one single harness, and piano-box, open ... box with bronze stripe, with high seat ... wheels. A liberal reward will be ... the return of the same to H. B. GALPIN, ... basement of old Court House, cor...

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 87 SEDGWICK ... Tuesday night, a dark bay horse, about 8 ... white mark on forehead, 16 hands high, and ... 1,100 pounds. A liberal reward will be ... return to above address.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO MEN AND WOMEN ... can raise from $5 to $50 we offer the best ... America; we have the most useful articles ... and allow profits that will pay $5 to ... Call and see for yourselves, or send $1 ... and make $10 in one day. MERRILL & ... West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW FOR ... We announce to all who wish lucrative ... that our engraving "The Mother of ..." is completed, and is pronounced the most ... subject ever engraved. Nearly one year's ... a large amount of money have been spent ... Agents who find that "books go slow," ... well to write us. 250 orders were taken in 1 ... 9 days, and 100 in 8 days. Male and female ... wanted; large inducements offered. Send for ... M. A. PARKER & CO., 132 South Morgan-... Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE REVISED EDI... of Chambers' Encyclopedia, and other pub... J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, ... Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING ... article in America; $5 to $20 a day sure on small ... for country agents. Double sample, 25c. ... HILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago ... 10 to 12 a. m.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR THREE ... works, "The Great Republic," by James D. ... "Woman as a Wife and Mother," by ... Chevasse, and "Crumbs Swept Up," by ... De Witt Talmage. Address J. C. HAILEY ... & CO., 280 West Madison-st., Chicago, for cir... and terms.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO ... introduce a rapid-selling article into families and ... Good wages made. 123 West Washington-...

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED CAN... vassers, either ladies or gentlemen, for stencils, ... badges, checks, tablets, etc. H. C. FOOTE, ... Clinton-st (over bakery), Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S NEW IMPROVED ... Republic and World Map, just issued, one han... agents wanted at once; new State Maps, Rail... Charts, Lithographs, Photographs, Steel En... badges, Chromos, &c.; best and cheapest goods for ... in America; send for circular. GEO. F. ... 15 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY.

GOOD, 20-HORSE POWER, BLANDY PORTA... engine can be bought cheap; has governor ... complete; used only one month. Address ... MANUFACTURING CO., Janesville, Wis.

ENGINES, PORTABLE 4 TO 40-HORSE ... threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw... Ferguson's grinding mills, corn shellers, belt... COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE EN... circular sawmills and flour mills, Evans ... machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. ... THROOP, Agt.

A. G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 13 AND 15 ... West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and ... Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills ... Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated ...

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD PLANING ... machine, double surfacer and matcher, nearly new ... in perfect order for work, manufactured by J. H. ... of New York, at 75 and 77 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZES OF STURTEVANT'S ... pressure blowers and exhaust fans on hand. ... boilers, sawmills, saws, beading and shingle ... planers, engine lathes, iron planer, drills, chucks ... and matchers, molding, sticking, tenoning ... table forges, leather and rubber belting, rubber ... fire saws, emery wheels, wood-turning lathes ... car mortiser, counter shafts, pulleys, hangers ... valves. Our stock consists of a full assort... of wood and iron working machinery generally. ROCHESTER MACHINERY M'F'G CO., 87 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-HORSE ... power boiler, in complete running order, 15½ feet ... by 52 inches diameter, containing 54 3-inch ... in operation at our planing mill ... April 1. Being too small for our engine, we ... at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Plan... Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and ...

FOR SALE—GRAIN DRYER—A MACHINE ... capable of drying 50 barrels per day. Apply to H. ... BAXTER & CO., foot of West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1 AND 10 HORSE BLANDY EN... gine, new and in perfect order, cheap. Can be seen ... No. 14 Perch-st., near Hayes School.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—BEDROOM FURNITURE, CA... pets, etc.; also dining-room furniture. Address ... where same may be seen, A 41, Tribune office.

The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1872.

In the trial of Mayor Hall, at New York, yesterday, a lively sensation was created by the appearance of A. J. Garvey on the witness' stand. Garvey knows things enough against Tammany to sink the whole concern, and it looks as if he meant to tell them. Pending an argument on the admissibility of a certain question to the witness, the Court adjourned, so that Hall went home glorying, as ever, in his spotless virtue.

The prospects of the Chicago Relief bill in the United States Senate are certainly not as rosy as they were. The bill is daily shoved aside for purposes of debate, and ponderous speeches in opposition are being prepared. The speeches cannot injure the bill much of themselves, but the fact that the Senate is disposed to hesitate and procrastinate and to encourage more speech-making is of itself ominous.

The fierce easterly snow-storm which visited the city yesterday was of quite general prevalence throughout the Northwest. Trains into Chicago, from almost every direction, were seriously delayed by the snow, and reports from Wisconsin indicate the heaviest fall of the season. The storm will be welcome to farmers, and especially so to the lumbermen of Northern Wisconsin, who have been despairing of getting sufficient "freshes" in the rivers to drive their logs.

Secretary Robeson wishes Congress to investigate certain charges which have been circulating in the journals concerning his administration, and a resolution for such an investigation was introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday, by Mr. Blair, of Michigan. It was tabled, however, on the ground that the House could not afford to investigate mere newspaper rumors. This action alone ought to be something of a balm to the Secretary's feelings, as indicating that the House, at least, do not believe the stories that are told against him.

Senator Schurz has been made a sort of honorary member of the Arms-Sale Committee,—that is, allowed the privilege of questioning witnesses freely,—and improved that privilege yesterday, to the evident benefit of the investigation. For one thing, he sent Secretary Belknap home to peruse the archives of his Department and ascertain, if possible, how it was that there were large quantities of arms and ammunition delivered to Remington after, as Belknap states, the Department learned that R. was a French agent, and accordingly ceased intercourse with him.

Walsh, who murdered his wife in a most heinous manner two years ago, has sent a delegation down to "lobby" Governor Palmer for a pardon. This is what was expected when Walsh's sentence was commuted from hanging to imprisonment for life. We think we speak the sentiment of the community when we remark that, if Walsh's original sentence had never been superseded, there would be no objection now to his being pardoned. If he gets out of prison now, it is to be hoped that it will be upon representations less fraudulent and discreditable than those which procured his escape from the noose which he deserved.

Horace Greeley's letter to the Secretary of the National Republican Committee, declining to have his name as one of the Committee affixed to the call for the Philadelphia Convention, has been published in full in Mr. Greeley's own paper, and proves to be a very curt one. "If," says Greeley, "we have trustworthy assurances of reform from the White House, all right; but I am not inclined to help our Leets and Stockings to another half million of plunder." The case has struck many other staunch old Republicans in the same way. If the *Tribune* philosopher is charged with bolting prematurely the action of the Convention, he will probably reply that his bolting is no more premature than the action, as forestalled by agencies which Mr. Greeley honestly despises.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and irregular, the snow-storm being a cause of quietness in many departments, as it restricted out-of-door operations. Mess pork was dull and 10c lower, closing at $11.75 cash, $11.85 seller April, and $12.05 seller May. Lard was weak at $8.50a8.55 cash, $8.65 seller April, and $8.75 per 100 lbs seller May. Meats were inactive and nominally unchanged. Highwines were steady at 85a85½c per gallon. Flour was dull but steady, except on the lower grades, which were weak. Wheat was quiet but ½c higher, closing at $1.23¼ for cash No. 2; and $1.25¼ seller April. Corn was quiet, but ¼c higher, closing at 37½c cash; 38¼ seller April; and 41½c seller May. Oats were more active and steady at 30¼c cash; 31¼c seller April; and 31½c seller May. Rye was quiet and steady at 71½c for No. 2 cash; and 73c seller April. Barley was weak, and 2c lower, closing at 52c for No. 2 cash or seller April. Dressed hogs were quiet and firm at $5.10a5.12½ per 100 lbs for good frozen lots. Live hogs were quiet and easy, with sales at $4.40a4.50 for medium. Cattle were firmer, without quotable advance. Sales were reported at $3.25a6.62½. There was no important change in the sheep market.

The event of the day in the Federal Senate yesterday was a discussion upon the subject of Civil Service reform,—something which promises to last several days, though not to develop, perhaps, as much acerbity of temper as the debate upon the French arms sale. The ball was opened by Senator Carpenter moving to substitute for the clause appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of carrying the reform into effect a clause repealing all enactments of Congress which had been directed toward a reform of the Civil Service. Upon a motion of Senator Trumbull, to lay this extraordinary proposition on the table, the following gentlemen, all caucus Republicans, except the last three, voted nay: Messrs. Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Hitchcock, Hamilton (of Texas), Kellogg, Logan, Osborne, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, West, Windom, Blair, Cooper, Saulsbury. We are sorry to perceive that all these sixteen Republicans are among those who are accustomed to vote, through thick and thin, for the Administration, even for whitewashing the most corrupt subordinate official, because the President, or somebody under the President, appointed him. It ill comports with this implicit loyalty to the Administration to go voting against a measure which the Administration has declared to be the very apple of his eye. But perhaps Mr. Carpenter, and Mr. Chandler, and the numerous carpet-baggers who say "nay" in unison with them, know what they are about.

Mr. Logan took occasion to make some very ill-advised remarks, the principal of which was to brand the reform as a "humbug." He declared, however, that he was in favor of reform on general principles. Senator Edmunds propounded to him the same question asked by us yesterday, viz.: what kind of a Civil Service reform he did want, and from Logan's answer it appeared that he had not given so much time to considering the reforms which he does want as those which he does not want. It was put into the mouth of Edmunds, of Vermont, to say some practical, telling things concerning the reform, chiefly in ironical ridicule of the motives of the Senators who oppose it. Another speaker on the subject was Sherman, who expressed his contempt for the reform, but could not do so absurd a thing as to withdraw his support from the President, after the Senate had encouraged him, by their votes, to undertake the measure. Mr. Sherman gave the Senate to understand that he, too, is in favor of a reform, but not of this or any other particular reform. He might vote for an improvement of the service in New York and Washington, but if the President should undertake to disturb things in Ohio (where Sherman's pensioners reside), Sherman thinks the reform would "sink with its own weight." The vote upon the appropriation was not taken.

NEW YORK.

An Exciting and Interesting Episode in the Trial of Mayor Hall.

Garvey, the Plasterer, Appears as a Witness for the Prosecution.

Hall and His Counsel Sadly Demoralized by the Event.

Mr. Greeley Explains His Course Regarding the National Republican Convention.

Condition and Prospects of the Broken City Banks.

Temper of the Stock and Gold Markets Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ERIE SPRING CLEARING.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The combined assault of the respectable dailies of New York, and wholesome public sentiment, have compelled the Committee in the Legislature to report bills whose real intent is to destroy the Erie Ring by repealing the Classification act, which enables some of the Directors to hold over for five years, and by a genuine election for a new Board this year, in which the owners of the road shall have due weight. The Jay Gould subterfuge insures loss of ground daily, even James Wood, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, having been awed by the storm of public indignation into support of the O'Brien bill, which means reform. It is said that Mrs. James Fisk, in her novel position as executrix, consented to sell her late husband's interest in the Elmira Rolling Mill for one half the amount it afforded Fisk annually, yielding to representations that Jay Gould was in a position to freeze her out if she refused his offer. Another story is that Fisk left a number of shares in the Naragansett Steamship Company, which Gould claimed, on the ground that Fisk owed him money, and was only defeated in his designs by General Burnside and Mr. Archer, now Vice President of Erie.

The feeling against Gould, the brains of Erie, is becoming more intense every day.

THE ELIAS SWINDLERS

have an astonishing number of irons in the fire, a fresh batch of rascalities coming to light to-day. As far as heard from, their current swindles are as follows: No. 1, selling bogus watches as a consignment from the failure of a great establishment in Switzerland; No. 2, bleeding the royalty and nobility of Europe on behalf of imaginary philanthropic help for distressed emigrants; No. 3, a gift enterprise in connection with concerts for the benefit of families of Cuban patriots; No. 4, a subscription to assist France in paying the Prussian indemnity; No. 5, the Merchants' American Tea, Coffee, and Spice Co., No. 51 Liberty street, where they offered to send samples of goods for $10; No. 6, the well known counterfeit money and sawdust swindle. Ellis H. Elias was the fertile genius at the head of the concern, his brothers and others being instruments. He keeps his funds only in the portable shape of United States bonds,—ready, at any time, for flight.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The seven suspended banks in this city, whose joint unpaid liabilities amount to several millions, for the most part give no present prospect of paying even the smallest dividend. Of the seven, four are savings banks, two banks of issue and discount, controlled by the State, and one a National Bank. Four have gone into bankruptcy, and but two have made any settlement with the depositors. The Central Savings Bank, suspended last December, is in the hands of a Receiver, and in bankruptcy. The Union Square Bank of issue and discount, suspended last December, has paid a dividend of 50 per cent to all creditors and promises the remainder next April. The Stuyvesant Bank, suspended last October, has paid nothing, and is in bankruptcy. The Eighth National Bank, one of the best known in the city, suspended last December, and is in a deplorable condition. The Guardian's Savings Bank has paid off all claims under $200, and 25 per cent dividend to other creditors, and probably the full indebtedness will be paid. The Market Savings Bank has been thrown into bankruptcy, and the assets look dubious. The Bowling Green Savings Bank collapsed last November, and is in bankruptcy, with gloomy prospects.

DAMAGE AND DEATH FROM EXPLOSIVE OILS.

Of the 1,544 fires in New York during the thirteen months ending Feb. 1 last, 109 were caused by coal oil and its compounds. Of the 112 deaths from burns and scalds, during the same period, 59 were from the same cause. The quality of petroleum sold families, is more alarming than ever before.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Since 1867, New York city has paid for opening, widening and straightening twenty-one streets, mostly for short distances, $14,000,000, of which about $2,000,000 went to the Commissioners and Surveyors. Real estate owners along the line of these so-called improvements, have been bled to a corresponding extent.

THE HALL TRIAL.

The sensation to-day has been the wholly unexpected revelations of Andrew J. Garvey on the witness stand, in the trial of Mayor Hall in the Common Pleas. The Court was crowded with well-dressed men, mostly lawyers. Judge Daly, against the efforts of Hall's counsel, admitted the warrant as evidence, this point being reached after the trial had progressed eight days, four of which were consumed in getting a jury; Mr. Clinton's opening one day; the question whether there ever was a voucher for Garvey's claim, and whether it was stolen, two days; and whether the warrant on which Garvey drew the money can be evidence on this trial one day. Wm. S. Copeland was recalled to the stand, and testified that he could not tell how many Garvey claims he had examined. The Garvey claims which he did examine had all a certificate signed by Hall, Connolly, and Tweed. Mr. Peckham read a message of the Mayor to the Board of Supervisors, dated Aug. 16, 1871, in which the Mayor asserted that the duties of the Board of Audit appointed under the laws of 1870, were simply ministerial. While Mr. Peckham was reading the copy, Mr. Burrill was reading the original, and the Mayor was busily engaged in taking notes. Mr. Stoughton sat like a Roman Senator, his eyes fixed on the Court, and Messrs. Shaffer and Buckley were consulting together, apparently with much earnestness. The court-room was crammed with spectators all attentively listening. Peckham reading and casting his eyes around, exclaimed: "Garvey! Andrew J. Garvey!" The Mayor's counsel gazed at each other in astonishment, and the Mayor himself raised his eyes quickly and looked at the witness, stand as though he expected a ghost to rise through the floor and occupy the vacant chair. There was a moment of breathless astonishment among the spectators, and then a hum of whispers could be heard. Every one who knew Garvey glanced around the room, but no Garvey was to be seen. Suddenly the door of the clerk's office opened, and out stepped the great plasterer, Andrew J. Garvey. His towering form was attired in shabby-genteel, thread cloth; his hair was much grayer than it used to be in old Tammany times. His face was pale, and his general aspect was that of a broken-down man. He stepped up quickly to the platform, and passed behind the Judges' screen to the witness' stand. He cast a terrified look at the reporters. Captain McCloskey handed him the gilt-edged Bible, which he took with trembling hands. He was then sworn by Judge Daly "to testify to the truth in the case now pending between the People of the State of New York and A. Oakey Hall." Mr. Garvey replied in a clear voice to the question of Mr. Tremaine:

"I reside at 7 East Forty-seventh street, and have resided in the city since the 21st of October, 1860. I was aged 48 in December last. I am a builder, decorator, plasterer, and contractor. I have been engaged in that business since I was 21 years of age. I succeeded my father in the business. I have been in business in this city and all over the country. Am acquainted with defendant, Mayor Hall. Have known him probably for six years. I am acquainted with Mr. William M. Tweed, and have known him for twenty years. I have known Mr. Connolly probably one year or better.

Q. Did you have business claims against the County of New York in 1870 for work done on the new Court House?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Tremaine here showed Mr. Garvey the warrant, and asked: Did you receive this warrant on or about the date mentioned in it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it paid on the same date?

A. Yes. I am positive of that. It was paid at the Broadway Bank. It was part of a large deposit of $[illegible].

Mr. Stoughton objected to the testimony concerning the deposit of any sum but the one mentioned in the warrant.

Q. Where did you receive this warrant?

A. In the room directly under this, the chamber of Board of Supervisors.

Q. Had you previous to that time presented an account for this amount against the County?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Tremain showed the witness a paper and asked him if that was a copy of the warrant.

He warned the witness not to answer.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Garvey. It is a very fair copy. The account is in my handwriting. The endorsement of interest in red ink was made in the Comptroller's office, and is, probably, the calculation of Watson or Tyne. The balance is in my handwriting. The exhibits produced is also in my handwriting, including the red.

Q. To whom did you present the account?

A. I gave the account with some other bills to E. A. Woodward, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. I had known him, I suppose, about seven years. He was Deputy Clerk of the Board all the time that I knew him. I presented the account to him in the outer part of the office of the Board of Supervisors, outside the railing. All my transactions were carried on in the Chamber of the Board. I probably presented four bills on the day I delivered this account, about two weeks or ten days before I received a warrant. There were papers pinned to the warrant when I received it. One was a certificate of the Audit Board, and the other a certificate by the Comptroller. They were printed forms filled up, and these exhibits, with the exception of the filling-in, are similar to these certificates.

Q. From whom did you receive the warrant?

A. I received it from Woodward. There were other papers passed. Woodward called me into the chamber of the Board of Supervisors, and I gave him a check for—

Mr. Burrill, (in a voice of thunder). "Stop, sir." We object to that.

Mr. Garvey. I signed a receipt of the warrant. The papers belonging to the bill and the warrant were pinned together. I got the warrant and returned the balance of the papers to Woodward.

Q. Was this a just and honest account?

Mr. Burrill. I object to that.

Mr. Tremain, who proposes to show that this entire account, with the exception, perhaps, of 35 per cent, was wholly fictitious; that there was no foundation for it in justice, honesty and truth.

The Mayor and Mr. Buckley here entered into earnest consultation. Mr. Stoughton arose and proceeded to argue against the introduction of evidence of dishonesty in the account on the ground that the evidence was not pertinent to the charges in the indictment. His argument lasted until adjournment. Mr. Garvey sat motionless in his chair, meanwhile looking with steady gaze upon the confused and horror-stricken Mayor, who looked like Macbeth at the end of the banquet.

ANTI FREE LOVE LECTURE.

Mrs. Utie Claflin Broker, delivered a lecture to-night at Cooper Institute on "What I Know About Free Love." She was dressed neatly in black silk, and spoke with considerable animation. She said it was respect and affection for her aged parents that compelled her to interrupt her sister, Victoria Woodhull, last November, when she advocated a change of husband every day if she liked, and the same sentiments induced her to appear on the lecture platform. Her sister Victoria, she said, was naturally a good, home-loving and children-loving woman, but is the deluded tool of vile men, the worst of whom is Theodore Tilton, on the title-page of whose books should be inscribed "A fool is known by his folly." She pities Victoria and considers her insane, but thinks Tilton's gang of men are inspired by the devil, seeking to avoid the responsibilities of marriage, and even to escape paying the wages of prostitution. Mrs. Brooker began at 8 p. m., and was through in twenty minutes. The audience of several hundred, who had paid 50 cents admittance, was astounded to see the lecturess, but concluded to have a laugh which turned into the vociferous recall. Mrs. Brooker appeared, and thanked her audience. She spoke from manuscript, and was frequently and cordially applauded. Her venerable but agile father acted as doorkeeper.

STOCKS.

The railway share market has been active and excited, with dealings on a more extended scale than noted for a long time. In some shares corners were of enormous magnitude, and large blocks were constantly changing hands. The market was buoyant and strong, and advanced during the forenoon's dealings at 1@2 per cent, with a very bullish feeling, all over the last-mentioned of Pacific Mail and Wabash, which constituted the important features of the day. Less prominent stocks, and even express stocks gained courage, and stepped to the front smartly. In the first excitement, Erie rose to 35½, Wabash to 77½, and Pacific Mail to 63½. Here some large sales of long-strong were encountered, upon which holders wished to realize, and the market took a downward turn of, in Wabash, one per cent, Pacific mail stepping back to 62½. Erie kept its advanced position pretty stiffly, and by its obstinacy succeeded in putting the market back again to the position from which it had heretofore been lodged. A fresh spurt carried Erie up to 36½, the other shares sympathizing to a less extent. In the latter dealings the entire market was unsettled, Pacific Mail breaking down to 61¾ from 63½, the rumor being that another injunction, restraining the Company from speculating with its funds, had been granted, returnable next Saturday. Express shares were active and strong. The general market wound up unsettled, being steady on some of the list and weak on others, but strong on Erie and Western Union Telegraph.

THE GOLD MARKET.

has been dull throughout the day, passing off very quietly. Momentarily the price touched 110 during the morning, but all transactions were at 110⅛, alternately with 110 in the afternoon.

[To the Associated Press.]

MR. GREELEY EXPLAINS.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Horace Greeley, in to-day's *Tribune*, says that the following is his note declining to have his name affixed to the call for the Philadelphia National Republican Convention:

"FRIEND CHANDLER: Please do not attach my name to a call for a National Convention. I stayed away from your meeting on purpose to keep a position of independence. If we have trustworthy assurances of reform from the White House, all right; but I am not inclined to help our Leets and Stockings to another half million of plunder. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

"HON. WM. E. CHANDLER."

CITY REFORM.

At a meeting of Democratic Reformers, last night, a party organization was strongly urged, ... the expected charter election. Speakers ... denounced the Tammany oligarchy, and advocated a stringent election law and the selection of competent men for city officers.

LOST OR STOLEN RELIEF GOODS.

A rumor was current yesterday that goods for the Chicago sufferers had been lost or stolen through the general order stores of the Custom House in this city. The *Tribune* says it is not known whether the goods were lost or stolen. Ex-Governor Bross, of Illinois, was in the city a few days ago to investigate the matter, but his inquiries established nothing. Special Agent Howe, upon investigation, reported the receipt of invoices, but not of the goods; but it is not certain whether the Custom House officials have anything to do with the affair.

PETROLEUM.

A meeting of members of the petroleum refining trade was held yesterday for consultation in reference to a reported project to monopolize the business on the part of the Southern Improvement Company. A Committee was appointed to investigate the subject and make a report thereon.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The subject of minority representation, as presented in the charter of the Committee of Seventy, which is now pending in the Legislature, is receiving much attention from politicians of both parties here. The proposed plan for cumulative voting generally, meets with disfavor from the Reform Democracy, who say that its adoption will demonstrate the futility of the Seventy's charter, and effect its repeal hereafter. The *Tribune*, this morning, in printing a communication from Mayor Medill, of Chicago, with whom (as the main) the system of minority representation in Illinois originated, commends his view to the legislators of Albany.

DISMISSAL.

It is stated that the Naval Court-Martial have found Captain Stevens, of the frigate Guerriere, guilty of a neglect of duty, and sentenced him to dismissal from the service.

THE BARNARD INVESTIGATION.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day commenced the investigation of the charges against Judge Barnard. The principal charge is that he conspired with James Fisk and others to obtain possession illegally of the Erie and Albany & Susquehanna Railroads. The only witness examined was David Dudley Field, who testified that the orders of Judge Barnard in the Albany & Susquehanna litigation invariably sustained an appeal. Field further testified that the fee paid him were very moderate, and that he had no reason to suppose Barnard was interested pecuniarily or otherwise in the result of the litigation.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

The *Post* states that the deficit in the funds of the Central Savings Bank is only $700,000 or $800,000, and the Trustees are considering the propriety of subscribing the required sum to insure prompt depositors from loss.

FOUND.

The packages of supplies from England for Chicago relief, reported lost, have been found and forwarded.

STORAGE RATES.

The Chamber of Commerce has endorsed the new rates of storage in bonded warehouses, which is considerably lower than those now charged.

SMALL-POX.

Nineteen new cases of small-pox yesterday, and three deaths.

FORGERY.

The suit by the Government against the bondsmen of a distiller named David Eliseon has developed the fact that one of the signatures is a forgery.

AN INSANE USHER.

James Parker, usher in Rev. Mr. Chapin's church, visited the latter's residence this morning, demanded food, and threatened to shoot every member of the family. The pistol proved to be unloaded, and Parker, who is evidently partially insane, was placed in the hands of friends.

A COSTLY RIDE.

John Harrison, of Jersey City, a carpenter unable to obtain employment in Chicago, arrived home nearly frozen and starved to death, having concealed himself in a grain car, and been six days without food or drink.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Julia Connolly, aged 11, is dying of hydrophobia in Walworth street, Brooklyn, having been bitten by a mad dog three weeks ago. Six other children were bitten by the same animal, which has since been killed.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 7.—All the journals, this morning, approve the result of the Tichborne case. The trial of the claimant on a charge of perjury will take place in April.

Minister Schenck is now visiting Edinburgh. Yesterday he held a reception at one of the hotels, which was largely attended.

The steamships Samaria, Caspian, and New York have arrived out.

The Board of Directors of the French Atlantic Cable Company yesterday resolved to lay another cable to America, which will be under the management of the present cable combination.

The *Times* makes mention of the friendly tone of the American press toward England.

An unfounded rumor prevails that the Marquis of Bute and Baron Rivers are bail for the claimant to the Tichborne estate. It is believed, however, that the report is stated to affect the value of the Tichborne bonds.

The London *Times* in its article, on the Alabama Claims to-day, infers from the admissions made by the press of the United States, that the Americans now acknowledge the extravagance of the demand for indirect damages, although there is no disposition to withdraw them from the case. The *Times* says if the fifth claim for losses by the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag is not abandoned, England will declare its reference to the Geneva Tribunal inadmissible, which course is approved by English statesmen and jurists.

Mr. Fortescue, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons to-day that Her Majesty's Government was negotiating a shipping convention with the Government of the United States.

The Deputy Recorder of the City of London has received the honor of Knighthood.

Mr. Coleridge, counsel for the defence in the Tichborne case, pronounces false the report that the claimant has secured bail.

EDINBURGH, March 7.—A meeting of Scottish Peers was held at Holyrood, to-day, at which the Marquis of Queensbury was elected to the House of Lords, as representative Peer of Scotland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Earl of Kellie.

LONDON, March 7.—The operatives in the silk factories of Leek, in Staffordshire, to the number of 2,800, have been locked out, for refusing to accept the terms offered them by their masters. This throws a third of the town's population out of work.

Fifteen hundred coal miners, of Zabern, in the county of Telchars, are on a strike for higher wages.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Kinnacaird, in the House of Commons, to-night, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, stated that the Government had no knowledge of the Pope's intention to leave Rome, and that the Pope had made no application to England for a place Malta, or any other portion of the British dominions, at his disposal.

LONDON, March 8—5 p. m.—Queen Victoria will leave for Germany on the 26th instant, and return on the 6th of April.

The report of the Commission of Inquiry on the loss of the Megaera, severely censures the late administration of the Admiralty.

The Cambridge boat crew have arrived at Putney, and gone into training for the University race. The Oxford men are expected to take up their quarters on the Thames on Saturday.

LONDON, March 7—Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night there was a long debate on the Scotch Education bill, at the close of which the bill was read for a third time.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 7.—The *Constitutionnel* to-day announces that several changes will shortly be made in the diplomatic representation of France. Duke De Broglie, the French Ambassador to England, is to be recalled, Gautault and Biron, now Ambassadors to Germany, will be transferred to London. The Ambassadorship to Berlin, the *Constitutionnel* says, has been offered by President Thiers to Pouyer-Quertier, late Minister of Finance.

It is generally believed that the Government has resolved to oppose before the Assembly the amendment made in committee to the bill on the control of the press.

PARIS, March 7.—A despatch has been received from M. Gontaut-Biron, French Minister at Berlin, announcing that the Emperor William has granted pardons to French prisoners, still held by the Germans for civil and military offences.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, March 7.—A grand ball was given last night by the Spanish naval officers on board the Spanish frigate Gerona, in honor of Alexis.

KEY WEST, March 7.—There is much excitement at Mantanzas among foreigners, owing to the fact that on the occasion of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to that place all the foreign Consuls were ignored, and were not invited to participate in the procession nor attend the banquet. This discourtesy was caused by Leon Crespo, principal Alcalde Ordinaire, who has a personal ill-will against some of the Consuls, whom he prevailed on General ... to ignore the Consuls altogether. The American Consul was the only one that hoisted his flag, although he was treated with the same disregard as the rest.

There are strong rumors of a movement in the interior to declare Maximo Gomez President of Cuba, instead of Cespedes. The Venezuelan General Garrido and Modesto Diaz favor Gomez.

AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, March 7.—A despatch from Melbourne reports that the British sloop-of-war Rosario, Commander Palmer, shelled and destroyed a village inhabited by the murderers of Bishop Patterson.

GERMANY.

KIEL, March 7.—Shocks of an earthquake were felt here and throughout Central Germany, at intervals, during all last night.

BERLIN, March 7.—A. Von Arnim has gone to Rome.

A decree has been issued founding a Naval Academy at Kiel.

ITALY.

ROME, March 7.—The King and Queen of Denmark have arrived at Naples.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 7.—Preparations have been commenced for the Exposition, to be held here in 1873.

MISSOURI.

The Cass County Bond Manipulators Being Gathered In.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Ladue and Nichols, of the Cass County bond ring, left for Pleasant Hill yesterday in charge of Sheriff Bryant. James Cline, another of the ring, who is supposed to have the missing fifty-three bonds, was arrested to-day at Parsons, Kan., on the border of the Indian Territory. A. Henchman, who accompanies Sheriff Bryant, will stay off at Jefferson City to procure a requisition from Governor Brown and proceed to Parsons, and bring Cline back to Cass County.

Meeting of the Centennial Commissioners in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Centennial Commission elected the following officers: President—General Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Vice Presidents—Orestes McCleveland, New Jersey; Henry Probasco, Ohio; Wm. M. Byrd, Alabama; J. D. Creigh, California; Robert Lowry, Iowa; Temporary Secretary—Louis N. Smith, Philadelphia.

President Hawley named the following gentlemen as members of the Executive Committee: Daniel J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; J. V. L. Pruyn, New York; Geo. H. Corliss, Rhode Island; Wm. Prescott Smith, Maryland; W. M. Wood, Virginia; James L. Orr, South Carolina, and John G. Stevens, New Jersey.

Alternate Sweeny, of West Virginia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the President of the Commission to arrange a conference, for the selection of a site for the International Exposition building, and for other purposes, under the act of Congress.

Commissioner Atwood, of Wisconsin, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the President to memorialize Congress for further requisite legislation relative to the centennary, and also to urge on the various State Legislatures to act forthwith on the subject of the Commission. Mr. Atwood's motion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

In the evening a reception was given to the members at the Union League. Speeches were made by the President of the Commission and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7.—The Centennial Commission reassembled at noon. The President announced the following Committees under the by-laws: Committee on Foreign Affairs, on Legislation, on Plans and Architecture, on the Opening Services, on Finance, on Tariff, and on Transportation.

The following is the Executive Committee, as corrected by the President: D. J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; John V. L. Pruyn, New York; George H. Corliss, Rhode Island; Wm. Prescott Smith, Maryland; John Lynch, Louisiana, and John G. Stevens, New Jersey. Various invitations were received and accepted, and the Commission adjourned to meet again at 2 p. m. in Committee of the Whole as the Continental Hotel.

South Carolina Finances.

COLUMBIA, March 7.—The validating act has been passed by the House and it is considered certain that it will pass the Senate. It declares all State bonds and obligations set forth in the Treasurer's report of Oct. 31, 1871, amounting to $15,851,327, to be legal and valid bonds, for the payment of which the credit and funds of the State are pledged. The Auditor is required to levy a tax, in addition to all other taxes, sufficient to pay the interest on the foregoing bonds.

Meeting of Oil Men at Oil City.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 7.—The General Committees of the Refiners, and Producers, Association have been in session all day. Two sub-Committees yesterday appointed by it made each a report at 5 o'clock, this p. m., having worked together as a Joint Committee. These reports provide for the future management of the producing business, and the disposition of the production, through two organizations, made up of producers and local refiners. The operation of these organizations will be to supply with crude first, the local refiners, and next, such outside refiners as certain Boards of Directors may designate, and no others. These reports will be submitted to the grand mass meeting of producers which is to take place here to-morrow.

INDIANA.

Railroad Consolidation—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—Articles of consolidation of the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railway Company of Ohio, and the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railway Company of Indiana, were filed yesterday with the Secretary of State. The consolidated capital is $7,000,000, and certificates of stock in the consolidated Company will be issued to stockholders of both the original Companies. The new Board of Directors shall consist of six residents of Ohio or Indiana, and three from other States or countries. The articles of agreement are signed by G. M. Carleton, President, and H. M. Carleton, Secretary of each Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Roanoke Classical Seminary, of Roanoke, Huntington County, were also filed. The institution is to be under the patronage of the St. Joseph Annual Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, by whom it is to be endowed to the amount of $50,000.

Senator Morton returns to Washington to-morrow. He has collected the facts for his speech upon Indiana coal and the advantages offered by this State for manufacturing iron.

Editorial Changes—Heavy Snow Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, March 7.—The barn of Maurice Cady was destroyed by fire last night, also the carriage shed. Loss, nearly $1,000. No insurance. The supposed work of an incendiary.

Professor Lowenfels has resigned his office as editor of the *Volksfreund*, of this city, for the purpose of accepting a like position on the *Volksblatt*, of Cincinnati. It is understood that one of the editors of the latter journal will be his successor.

The *Daily Sentinel* has been exchanged to a nine-column paper and comes out in a new dress.

Since 2 o'clock to-day nearly six inches of snow has fell and still continues, with a prospect of the heaviest snow during the winter.

THE WEST.

The Utah Constitution Sent to Washington—Floods Apprehended on the Pacific Railroad.

SALT LAKE, March 7.—Messrs. Cannon, Fitch, and Fuller, the Committee appointed by the Constitutional Convention to carry the instrument to Washington and urge its passage, left for the East this morning. A strong Congressional lobby will be maintained, to work the Territory in as a State, if possible. The heavy tax-payers here will soon meet to send on men of influence to resist the Mormon scheme, as business interests depend on the Territory remaining until the Gentile strength is greater.

Colonels Forsyth and Sheridan, of Sheridan's staff, arrived, yesterday, from Chicago.

The general impression is that very serious floods are likely to visit the line of the Union Pacific when the warm weather approaches. The snow is very deep in the mountains.

The Storm in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., March 7.—A snow storm began here at daylight and still continues. More snow has fallen than in the same time during the winter. It is now a foot deep and drifting considerably, so that the railroads will likely be blocked. Lumbermen will rejoice.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Charles L. Thayer's residence in West Roxbury, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $22,000.

—Ex-Senator Richard Yates, who has been dangerously ill for some weeks past at his house in Jacksonville, is now better, and his physician thinks that all danger in his case has passed.

—In the first game of chess between the Cincinnati and Cleveland clubs, played by courtesy of the Western Union Telegraph, Cincinnati resigned at the forty-first move.

—Wm. F. Browne, a Justice of Westchester County, N. Y., has been held in $5,000 bail for trial on charge of appropriating county moneys. It is stated that nearly every Justice in the county has been indicted for similar offences.

—A Wilmington, (N. C.) despatch says that it is not known there whether the reports of the death of Henry Berry Lowery, the notorious swamp outlaw, are unfounded. Additional reports are current that he was either murdered by his brother, or drowned.

—A detachment of Federal soldiers was sent out from Nashville under the auspices of Supervisor Elkery, returned yesterday, after an absence of some ten days. They made a raid upon illicit distilleries in Coffee and Lincoln Counties, Tenn., and in Jackson County, Ala., breaking up nineteen distilleries, capturing a large amount of property and five prisoners.

—In Boston, yesterday, Richard Barry, John Shennick, John Barrett, and Michael Shea, boarders with William Hennessey, in Cabot street, were discovered in their sleeping room, in the basement, insensible from inhaling coal gas. Barry has since died, and it is doubtful if the others can survive. Barry retired the latest, and removed the top from a stove containing burning charcoal.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats scarce, at 65c.

WHISKEY—Dull; rectified, 90c@$1.00.

All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20½; sight, par; gold, 110¼.

COTTON—Easy; sales, 7,000 bales; good ordinary, 21c; low middling, 21½c; middling, 22¼c; receipts, 5,206 bales; exports, Liverpool, 3,775 bales; Cronstadt, 1,550; coast, 3,269.

A MAD PAINTER.

Two Murderous Pictures, and an Attempt to Kill.

On the wall of one of the rather bald and desolate looking staircases of Bethlem Hospital for the Insane, in London, there hangs a large picture by Dadd, the parricide, formerly an inmate of Bethlehem, but now removed with other criminal patients to Broadmoor. The subject of this painting—the very appropriate story of the Good Samaritan—is treated in a large, historical manner. It is a little pale and dull in color, and the figures rather want roundness. In all other respects, says a writer who describes it, it is not unworthy of either Dyce or Herbert. A certain asceticism of style is, I think, never unsuitable to religious art; and that, not unnaturally, rather shrinks from the flower-garden color of Rubens and the sensual glow of Titian. The character of this work is so grave and solemn that one feels the painter of it in earnest. There was something affecting in the thought that the painter was himself a madman, whom good Samaritans had brought within these walls, and, for Christ's sake, had nourished and tended. Still sadder was it to reflect that a man who had such powers could never again be safely set at liberty.

Dadd killed his father under the most shocking circumstances, and was one of the most dangerous of madmen, being subject to intermittent paroxysms of homicidal mania, during which time he became eager for blood, and filled with an irresistible desire to take life. Even in this picture I felt sure I could detect in one detail a crafty and lurking insanity. In the foreground of the picture lies a wounded traveller, half stripped, in the pathetic attitude of the dead Christ in the Pietas of Italian painters. The scene is a parched desert, and the loneliness adds an appropriate mournfulness to the subject. It adds a still greater pathos when we remember that it was in the desert that insanity first seized the artist. Over the wounded man kneels the good Samaritan, who is pouring oil from a flask into a spear-thrust in the sufferer's side. So far so good. The treatment is good, the drawing learned, the grouping effective; but the whole is marred by what seems to me the one point of insanity. Dadd has made the long neck of the oil flask the exact size, color, and shape of a pistol-barrel. The result of this perversion is, that the good Samaritan's notion of intently pursuing a good work seems, with a hypocritical grin, to be charging a loaded pistol straight into his patient's heart; and this grim, sardonic practical joke the madman no doubt chuckled over as his grand work slowly grew under his hands.

This discovery was no mere fancy on my part. I may mention that ten years ago, when I visited Bethlehem, I went to see Dadd at work. Oxford—poor vain creature, no more insane than the keeper—was in the room, and McNaghten, the murderer of Mr. Drummond. Dadd was then painting another picture—also a desert scene—of an Israelite encampment. It was, I remember, dry and hard, and in color tawny and disagreeable. A very straight palm tree inartistically cut the composition into two halves, in a way at which even a Pre-Raphaelite would have shuddered. The groups of Israelites were reasonably well arranged, and in the foreground some brown, half naked children were playing. One of them, who held a bowl, was splashing his companions with water. Here the artist's insanity broke out. The water was of a glow-worm color, and broke in phosphorescent sparkles, like so much scattered quicksilver, over the children upon whom it fell. The picture, otherwise sane, though crude and eccentric, was in this one place stark-staring, raging mad, and I recoiled from it with a secret horror that I could not altogether conceal, though I took care to say nothing, as I had no great reliance on the solitary keeper, if a sudden revolt broke out among the murderers and madmen by whom I was surrounded. I hope I did not get to the door with an indecorous haste.

At the time that Dadd's insanity was ripening, and soon after his return from the East, his friend and fellow-student, Mr. E. M. Ward, now the well-known Royal Academician, used to frequently visit him, to see how his work progressed, and to chat over artistic projects. On one occasion, Mr. Ward some years ago told me, before he had any apprehensions that his friend's mind was unbalanced, he was in his room, stooping down in a corner looking over the contents of a portfolio of Oriental sketches, when all at once as he lifted his head, he saw in a pier-glass, Dadd stepping towards him with a knife raised in his hand. Mr. Ward did not start up or utter any cry of alarm, but had the admirable presence of mind to directly say, "Dadd, just run and get me that drawing we left in the other room." Dadd, thrown off his guard, at once laid down the knife (taken from the kitchen table), and went for the drawing. During this interval, Mr. Ward slipped quietly out of the house.

On Dadd's arrest, there was found in his desk or portfolio a sheet of portraits of his relations and friends; and round the necks of many of these, including his father and Mr. Ward, the mad artist had an ominous crimson line, showing that he had doomed them to destruction. His mania consisted in a belief that his father and many of those especially dear to him, were possessed with devils, and that by killing them he freed them from these terrible tenants. The poor fellow, the fine machinery of whose brain no human workman can restore, will linger at Broadmoor till death comes with the only anodyne that can cure such profound misery as his.

MARRIED.

LOVELL—McLEAN—March 4, by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Pastor of First Congregational Church, at 544 West Washington-st., Capt. F. T. Lovell and Mrs. J. McLean, both of Chicago.

COLBY—In Liberty, Maine, on the 11th inst., Rufus Colby, aged 35, to his mother-in-law, aged 55. The bride is a widow of about two years, and the bridegroom a widower of about ten months.

DIED.

STREY—Monday, March 4, 1872, of small pox, August Strey, aged 30 years.

BONNER—On the 5th inst., Catherine Elizabeth, wife of John Bonner, of this city, late of Carlisle, England.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BUTLER—At Mercy Hospital, March 6, Mr. Tobias Butler, aged 57.

☞ St. Joseph papers please copy.

SULLIVAN—On the 6th of March, at her residence, 185 North Union street, Mrs. Sullivan. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral which leaves at 1 o'clock.

CATLIN—March 7, at 3 a. m., son of George and Eliza Catlin, aged 18 months, at their residence, Lake View.

Funeral Saturday, March 9, at 2 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Dearborn Lodge No. 310 A. F. and A. M., will be held in their hall Friday evening, March 8, corner Madison and Robey sts. Visitors are invited. Work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the W. M. A. T. LARGE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.—A literary and musical entertainment will be given by the members of the above Lodge, assisted by eminent musical talent, at Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., on Saturday evening, March 9, 1872, to which all brethren are cordially invited. No charge for admission. C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., at Leading Hall, No. 12 Clinton-st., between Randolph and Lake-sts., Saturday evening, 7½ o'clock, for business. Members requested to be present. By order of the Worshipful Master. SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M. Special Convocation this (FRIDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

CHARM BELLS.

CAUTION!

As we have ascertained that a bogus and inferior imitation of our "Memorial Charm Bells" are being offered to the public, we would ask as a personal favor that all purchasers demand one of our certificates with each bell purchased, and thereby prevent the sale of a fraudulent and worthless article, and protect us in the legitimate manufacture of a valuable souvenir.

H. S. EVERHART & CO.,
510 WABASH-AV.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

SPROTT & PARKER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
FURNITURE,
151 West Washington-st.
Office Furniture made to order.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have removed to 151 West Washington-st. We have a large stock of Desks and Office Furniture; also elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, which we offer at reasonable prices.
SPROTT & PARKER.

WOOL.

WOOL.

We offer for sale a good assortment of Fine, Medium, and Coarse Wools, both Foreign and Domestic. Also Tub-Washed and Pulled Wools, all at reasonable rates.

J. H. HOWARD & CO.,
Wool Commission Merchants.
Office and Warehouse: Foot West Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

All Persons Having Claims Against the
LUMBERMAN'S INS. CO.,
Will please present them at once at the office of the Company, 300 West Monroe-st.
All those who have unadjusted claims already presented will please call at said office without delay.
Those holding unexpired policies are desired to forward same to the Company immediately for cancellation that they may receive their proper percentage upon the unearned premium when final settlement of all claims is made. All claims must be presented on or before the 1st day of April, 1872.
T. C. HOAG, President.

Lumberman's Insurance Co.,
OF CHICAGO.
A dividend of 5 per cent will be paid on all adjusted claims against this company on and after the 11th inst., at the office of the Company, 300 West Monroe-st., Chicago.
T. C. HOAG, President.

BUFFALO CITY,
WESTERN,
FIRE AND MARINE.
Adjusted claims in above Companies purchased at highest market price.
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
354 Wabash-av.

WANTED.
Adjusted claims in the Firemen's Insurance Company and Republic certificates of indebtedness.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, 329 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUCTIONEERS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the Auction and Commission Business in this city, under the firm name of ELISON & FOSTER. Office, until further notice, at 160 Wabash-av.
Col. JOHN A. ELISON,
Late of the firm of Wm. A. Butters & Co.
JAMES H. FOSTER,
Late of the firm of J. H. Foster & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mass Meeting

Of all property owners on Arnold-st., Friday, the 8th of March, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at cor. of Thirty-first and Arnold-sts., to protest against the railroad clause.
THE COMMITTEE.

Important to Builders.

We have on hand a large assortment of 3x14 and 3x12 Long Joists, and Timbers all sizes and lengths.
R. A. LOVELAND & CO.,
cor. Grove and Twenty-second-sts.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. D. ... TON, 122 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m.
JOHN H. WELLS, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

1872. WHOLESALE. 1872.

SPRING TRADE.

We are now permanently located in the five-story Stores,
247 & 249 Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO,
Where we are prepared to offer to the trade, on our usual terms, the largest and best stock of
CLOTHING
AND
Furnishing Goods
That we ever manufactured.
HENRY W. KING & CO.

CROCKERY, ETC.

E. H. PITKIN, late with Johnson & Abbey.
J. W. BROOKS, Jr., late with Burley & Tyrrell.

PITKIN & BROOKS,
303 Michigan-av.
Wholesale Crockery,
OHIO STONE WARE,
Glassware,
Lamps, Kerosene, Chandeliers, and Yellow and Rockingham Ware.

WANTED.

Wanted, this Spring,
10,000 Farmers,
To improve 1,200,000 acres of Iowa Railroad Co.'s lands, free from mortgage, and for sale on long time, with 6 per cent interest. These lands comprise the several ... granted by the Chicago & Northwestern and Illinois Central (to the former a double grant of both even and odd numbered sections), and to the Sioux City & Pacific Railways, all lying adjacent to them, and mainly located
In the Middle Region of Western Iowa,
Noted for its great fertility and inviting healthfulness (fever and ague being unknown); a finely watered yet perfectly drained district, in the best farming portion of the State. Agents at Stations are provided with teams to show lands free to purchasers.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A HOME AT $4 OR $5 PER ACRE.
In the luxuriant valley of the Boyer, the Soldier, the Maple, or the Little Sioux. Exploring tickets can be had at the Chicago Agency.
106 West Randolph-st,
Or Wells-st. Depot, and at Clinton, Dubuque, or at our main office, receivable for land purchased. Send for a guide. It contains maps, and gives prices, terms, locations and descriptions, and how to reach the lands. Address
JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner,
(main office) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

We want a Store,
For we must have
MORE ROOM,
For our Blank Book Manufactory and Printing Office.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO.,
STATIONERS,
No. 27 South Canal-st.

WANTED,
Store on West Madison-st. between ... and Sangamon, on the north ... side of the street. Address P 54, Tribune office.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,
Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.
IT IS PERFECT FITTING,
THE BEST STYLE,
WILL KEEP CLEAN,
And can be worn longer than any other collar.
FOR SALE AT ALL
GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

J. J. McGRATH,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AT
FACTORY PRICES.
State & 12th-sts.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NAVIGATION OPEN.
Steamer ST. JOSEPH,
For Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, and Ahnapee,
Saturday Evening, March 9, at 7 o'clock.
Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.
T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
in the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

TO LEASE.

West Randolph-st. Lot to Lease.
... by 76 ft., corner of 16½ ft. alley, 11 and 13 West Randolph-st. Parties intending to build and wishing a leasehold for ... years or longer are invited to send their proposals to H. PILSBURY, 534 Lumber-st.

FRUIT TREES, ETC.

2,000 Early Richmond Cherry Trees
From 4 to 10 feet high, ... The best varieties of small fruits for sale at the fruit garden of DR. A. H. HIATT, Wheaton, Ill. Send for circular.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Southwest corner ... and Lake-sts.—2 lots fronting ... J. N. DRUMMOND, Room 11 Congress Hall, Congress-st.

INSURANCE.

STATE
Insurance Company,
OF MISSOURI.
ORGANIZED - - - - 1865.
STATEMENT OF CONDITION 1ST JAN'Y, 1872.
Gross Assets - - - - $714,065.14
Liabilities comprising unpaid losses and reinsurance fund, 82,892.79
Surplus as to policy-holders 631,152.35

EASTERN
Insurance Company,
OF BANGOR, ME.
STATEMENT OF CONDITION 1ST JAN'Y, 1872.
Gross Assets - - - - $391,027.18
Liabilities comprising all unpaid losses, not due - 40,679.48
Surplus as to policy holders $350,347.70
Policies issued on Buildings, Dwellings, Grain, Merchandise, and other desirable risks, at fair rates.
THOMAS W. BLAYNEY,
AGENT,
42 West Washington-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

William G. White & Co.
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
Selling Agents for the Celebrated
HATHAWAY
WHITE
SHIRTS.
234 Michigan-av., cor. Harrison-st., Chicago.
☞ Orders promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.
WILL OPEN A
MAMMOTH
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
On or before April 1,
CORNER MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

OILS.

REFINED LARD.
ALSO
WINTER STRAINED
LARD OILS,
Machine & Burning Oils.
APPLY TO
FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,
Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

Charles A. Lewis & Co.
(Formerly of CARHART, LEWIS & CO.),
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
Umbrellas & Parasols
Nos. 6 and 8 Wabash-av.,
Between Lake and South Water-sts., Chicago.
☞ We invite the attention of close buyers.

REMOVAL.

Removal to Permanent Quarters.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN,
Successor to Goldman Bros.,
WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES,
38 RANDOLPH-ST.
Second building west of Wabash-av., will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Close buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine one of the finest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the West, at prices which defy competition. Orders will receive prompt attention. Factory over the store.

FOUNDRY IRON.

Foundry Iron.
One thousand tons No. 1 Foundry Iron, made from
Lake Superior Ores,
For sale in lots of 100 tons and upward. Inquire at office
NORTH CHICAGO ROLLING MILL CO.,
Room 18 Central Union Block, corner of Market and Madison-sts.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.
REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO. CERTIFICATES of indebtedness. Will buy $10,000 certificates this week.
JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 161 South Clinton-st.

FINANCIAL.
Real estate securities promptly cashed and money to loan at current rates. SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 512 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., Wabash Canal-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.
Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $28. United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-room selected ... passengers. Send for sailing list and ... HENDERSON BROTHERS, 84 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. I have on hand, and for sale at lowest market prices, a large stock of building and bridge timber. Bills of timber and long joists cut to order.
JOHN McCONNELL,
Yard and Office, 345 Lumber-st., near Twelfth-street.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. HENRY OLIN,
OCULIST and AURIST, 30 West ... Chicago, Ill., operating ... The largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the ... Railway Company ... for the completion of their railway ... The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

Bids for Stone Work
Will be received for the Lakeside Publishing & Printing Company's new building, at the office of ... CHAPMAN, Architect ... Chicago, until March 15, 1872 ... with all information desired.
R. R. DONNELLEY, Manager.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Bill for the Collection of Taxes in Cities Passed in the House.

The Reform School Transfer Bill Passed in the Senate.

The Burnt Records Bill Defeated in the House and Recommitted.

Text of the Congressional Apportionment Bill.

Political Complexion of the Several Districts.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 7.—Messrs. Medill, Bross, Charles Randolph, Grant, Elmhurst, and others, were before the House Insurance Committee last night, urging the passage of Dore's Senate bill, with some slight modifications, and were fortunate enough to get the Committee to decide to report it back.

CANAL TOLLS.

Attorney General Bushnell had given an opinion that, under the ordinance of 1787, the State of Illinois can impose no toll or duty upon any boat passing through the lock at Henry, the Illinois River being a navigable highway, on which such tolls cannot be collected. The Supreme Court of Illinois has practically decided to that effect, and, should the matter ever be litigated, the Supreme Court of the United States, it was there the ordinance of 1787 did not apply.

DOWER DOMAIN.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Eminent Domain law applies to dower, following out the decision in Rickert vs. Chicago. It is Eminent Domain, and land is taken for it under the old law, the widow will have to be paid in full therefor, and should still be considered only the legal owner of the damages.

COUNTY SEATS.

The House this morning concurred in the Senate amendment to a number of bills relative to the removal of county seats. Several were opposed to the amendment, but finding that they would be defeated there would be no legislation at all on the subject, and, therefore, accepted the situation.

REVENUE BILL.

The Senate Revenue bill, with amendments, was taken up.

GENERAL INCORPORATION BILL.

When the General Incorporation bill again came up Mr. Sullivan will offer a substitute for the Senate bill, that the Committee, providing that when the act shall be submitted to the voters of any city for adoption or rejection, the question of minority representations in the City Council shall be submitted at the same time, and if a majority of the voters thereon, and shall hold the same, exempt from all county, city, and municipal taxation.

SEC. 3. Whereas by the burning of the United States Post Office, Custom House, and United States Court rooms, in the city of Chicago, an emergency exists requiring this act to take effect immediately, therefore this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

So and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto further sections as follows:

SEC. 4. That in case any street or alley extant by alley running through any block or tract of land so purchased or acquired by said United States Court rooms, in the city of Chicago, as aforesaid for any of the purposes of use, occupancy and enjoyment as aforesaid, all that portion of such street or alley which shall run through or to such block or tract of land, shall, upon the purchase of the same by the United States, or the transfer of the same to the United States, by condemnation or otherwise, for any of the purposes aforesaid, be and the same is hereby vacated and closed, and the lots or tracts of land abutting upon such street or alley shall extend to the centre line thereof, and vest in said United States, and become the property thereof, with full right, power and authority to use, occupy and enjoy the same as its own property in fee, to the same extent as though the same had never been used or occupied as a street or alley; and the said act to which this is an amendment, shall apply to the said portion of such street or alley as if vacated in the manner aforesaid, to the block or tract of land so purchased or to be purchased or condemned for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Detailed Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 7.

Met at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CLAY COLLEGE.

Mr. EISALL entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate concurred in the House resolution concerning tolls upon the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The report of Professor Worthen in relation to a geological survey was taken up.

Mr. FLAGG sent to the Clerk's desk an extract from The Chicago Tribune, obtained by options of Prof. Worthen in regard to the printing of the survey by the State and the stereotyping of the plates.

Mr. FLAGG moved the following as an amendment to the appropriation for an Assistant Geologist and an artist, was fully discussed, and the bill recommitted.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Senate bill to carry on the work on the State House, with an amendment that no money shall be drawn until April 1, 1873, which was concurred in.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' AGENT.

Mr. WHITING reported back the Rogers bill, with amendments, which were concurred in.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' AGENT.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to appoint a Soldiers' Orphans' Agent, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. MCNULTA moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a substitute, instructing the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans, Asylum, to take such action with the property of the Asylum as they deemed necessary, which was tabled for printing.

PENITENTIARY.

Mr. FIERCE, from the Committee on the Penitentiary, made a report accompanied with a trunk full of documents, all of which were laid on the table.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. DORE introduced a bill for the protection of the telegraph.

Mr. LANGLEY introduced a bill to provide for the recording of deeds.

Mr. DORE introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred in the pursuit and apprehension of murderers, horse-thieves, and burglars.

Mr. ALEXANDER introduced a bill to authorize cities, towns, etc., having railroad stock, to vote and transfer the same.

SCHOOL TRUST.

Senate bill 30, to establish a uniform system of distributing the Illinois school fund was, after days, 12, these being an emergency clause in the bill.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

The House bill to provide for the transfer of boys in the Chicago Reform school to Pontiac was passed—yeas, 29; nays, none.

Senate bill 242, to provide for the examination and appointment of licensed surveyors, was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 20.

Mr. PIERCE entered a motion to reconsider House bill 299.

CREDIT FONCIER BILL.

(Greenebaum's) was taken up on a third reading, which, being completed, consideration of the bill was postponed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD reviewed the various forms of corporations, the ability to abuse and tempt to abuse them, and the necessity of a proceed to discuss the unconstitutionality of the bill. He argued that the corporation was a vast bank. He considered it a dangerous feature. They were really for use as a circulating medium, and it was in this respect an attempted contravention of the Constitution. He was opposed to the bill. He was not to bear a similitude to a bank bill—but a thin veil to cover the real purpose. He did not like the principle of the bill to take from the people and enjoy the same as its own property in fee, to the same extent as though the same had never been used or occupied as a street or alley; and the said act to which this is an amendment, shall apply to the said portion of such street or alley as if vacated in the manner aforesaid, to the block or tract of land so purchased or to be purchased or condemned for any of the purposes aforesaid.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Senate amendments to the bill to amend the act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were concurred in—yeas, 137; nays, 5.

COUNTY SEAT REMOVALS.

The Senate amendments to the bill relative to the Removal of County Seats, 137; nays, 5.

Mr. RYAN spoke in opposition to some of them.

Mr. SANFORD supported the amendments.

The Senate amendments were adopted, with one exception.

A second vote was taken on the amendment in which the House failed to concur, and it was adopted—yeas, 90; nays, 45.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill making appropriation for certain small expenses of the House. Another vote was taken, resulting, yeas, 118; nays, 15, and the House again refused to concur.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

The Senate amendments to the bill appropriating for deficiency in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were concurred in—yeas, 91; nays, 2.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Senate amendments to the bill allowing agricultural societies to dispose of lands were adopted—yeas, 116.

QUINCY WATER BILL.

The Senate amendments to the Quincy Water bill were concurred in—yeas, 116.

SCHOOL TRANSFER BILL.

The Senate amendments to the bill for transferring children from the Chicago to the Pontiac Reform School was lost—yeas, 111; nays, 1—it being an emergency bill.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

INSURANCE BILLS.

The Insurance Committee reported back Dore's Insurance bill, with amendments, which were adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

TOWNSHIP INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The bill to amend the act in regard to township insurance companies, extending its provisions to counties not under township organization, was taken up, considered, and read a third time, with amendments.

COLLECTION BILL.

The Senate bill for the collection of taxes in cities was taken up, the amendments of the Revenue Committee were concurred in.

Mr. HALLECK moved to amend by adding to the act should apply to special assessments made prior to 1871, not desiring to do anything in cases which had been settled by the courts.

Mr. CAMPBELL opposed the amendment, since many assessments of late had been appealed, and the amendment would deprive the city of many hundred thousand dollars. The proviso was tabled.

Mr. SPRINGER offered a proviso that the compensation of County Treasurers, Sheriffs, and Collectors should not exceed $5,000. Tabled.

An amendment to strike out the last sections of the bill in relation to redemption was lost.

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 133; nays, 3—Messrs Haines, Manley, and Castle.

REFORM SCHOOL BILL.

The Senate amendments to the bill to transfer the children from the Chicago to the Pontiac Reform School was concurred in—yeas, 134; nays, 3.

THE REVENUE BILL

was made the special order for the Tuesday morning.

The bill to prevent the sale of drugs to procure criminal abortions were passed—yeas, 114.

The bill for the erection of bridges in one or more towns was passed.

THE RIVER SECONDS BILL

was taken up on a third reading.

Mr. PHELPS moved to recommit to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report back the first, fifth, and 2d, and 4th. Several members of the Committee had thought it very doubtful whether they could report a bill to meet the objections made in Chicago to the bill, but the 11th section allowed all people to file bills against all whom it might concern, and the 12th provided for their trial.

Mr. MORRISON (Monroe) opposed the motion to recommit. The necessity for legislation was unquestioned. The Supreme Court had decided the bill unconstitutional, and had produced a bill, which had been fully considered. He did not think they could put it in a less objectionable shape. They were as capable of acting now as then.

Mr. BRAYTON spoke in favor of the motion. While Chicago be found entirely who wanted any part of the bill, except the first nine sections.

The motion to recommit was lost, and the bill read a third time.

Mr. HEAFIELD opposed the bill, thinking all the people of Chicago would be taxed without any benefit. He believed the people in Chicago would submit to the payment of a third of the taxes, reported that the Committee of Conference had agreed upon Senate bills passed to authorize the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane to sell certain lands; authorizing Boards of Supervisors of counties in this State to cause the record plats to be transcribed and rebound; making it a felony for any officer who gives away or is guilty of misdemeanor in approximating the sum to pay current expenses of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; and amending the act to revise the General laws of 1871, prohibiting the peddling and sale of nurse preparations. The bill passed the Senate and House, and was ordered to a third reading.

Further consideration of the bill taking the gross receipts of telegraph and express companies was postponed till to-morrow.

Senator Foster, from the majority of the Select Committee of five, made a report in favor of concurring in the passage of Assembly bill No. 7, making House sellers responsible, and Senator Gilbert, minority report against the bill. The report was concurred in—yeas, 21; nays, 20.

Mr. KING (Cook) would move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost, and if any agreed—yeas, 20; nays, 18.

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Further consideration of the bill taxing

...LECTURE COURSE.
...MURDOCH
...us Readings.
THEATRE.
GARTH;
...TO HERSELF.
...TH MATINEES, ...y and Saturday.
OPERA HOUSE.
...& Kemble's Minstrels.
The Little Frauds! The Little Frauds! The Little Frauds!
...AND FOUND. THE SLEEP WALKER.
...TURE COURSE.
...PESSOR
WINCHELL,
MONDAY NIGHT.
...TRAL HALL,
...EMY OF MUSIC,
...DOUD BYRON,
...THE CONTINENT.
...ARNOLD JONES, Bus. Agt.

...UCTION SALES.
...GORE & CO.,
...Towels, Napkins, Fine Linen ... and Gents' Hosiery, Ladies' ... Aprons, and Notions.
...Fair Gilt Window Shades.
...P. GORE & CO.,
...SATURDAY'S SALE OF
...hold Furniture,
...and Chamber Sets,
...March 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...OLBY & WIRTS.
...econd-Hand Furniture,
...COLBY & WIRTS, Manufacturers' Agents.

BANKING.
...STEPHENS & CO.,
...ANKERS,
...PINE-ST., New York.
...all Letters to P. O. Box 3087.

...OMBINATION LOCKS.
...CHANTS!
...NUFACTURERS!
BUILDERS!
...ESS COMBINATION LOCK.
...C. KELLOGG & CO.,
...Washington-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.
...LY & KIRWIN,
WHOLESALE
...uor Merchants,
299 & 301 South Canal-st., CHICAGO.
...L. CANFIELD,
...Clinton-st., Dealer in Real Estate.
...TAR FOUNDRY.
G. M. O. BRACKETT.
...AGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
...MUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A FINE OIL CHROMO,
...Cooper of Nuremberg,
...ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
REMOVALS.
...B. MYERS,
Law Bookseller,
HAS REMOVED TO
...3 WABASH-AV.,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.
WANTED.
...WANTED,
...MEN'S INS. COMP'Y,
...C. GREENEBAUM...

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 7.

The money markets, both local and general, ... quiet. In this market there is ... supply of money, and the banks are ... all the first-class paper offered. ... New York money is easier, and the effect is ... the price of railway stocks, Rock ... the principal feature in the rise. ... sold between banks to-day at 50c per ... At the counter, bankers sell at ... buy at 1-10 discount.

THE PREMIUM ON UNITED STATES BONDS.

The public debt statement for Feb. 1 shows ... of the 5-20s of 1862 have been ... for redemption at par in gold, and that ... have been redeemed and deducted. ... were still $347,517,150 of the 1862s outstanding, and on this amount, as well as on the ... called in, the redemption has ... the effect to depreciate their market value ... over 1 per cent in gold. Before the ... of these bonds were called in, the ... were worth a fraction more than the 1867s; now they are worth 1 per cent less; in ... than the 1867s or 1868s, and ¼ per cent ... gold than the 1881s. Thus the 1881s, quoted ... currency at 115¼, and with gold at, say, 110, ... worth 105 in gold, and, deducting 1 per cent ... interest, makes the net price of the ... in gold. The 1867s, quoted now at nearly ... in gold ... currency, are worth nearly 101 in gold ex-interest, while the 1862s are worth scarcely ... gold exclusive of accrued interest. The ... depreciation of the $455,815,200 of the 1862s ... were outstanding six months ago, caused ... calling in of a portion of them for redemption, ... been, in the aggregate, not less than ... This is the loss experienced by the holders of the 5-20s of 1862 in consequence of a little ... one-fourth of them having been called for redemption at par.

The decline of so large a mass of 5-20s of 1862 ... however, affected to some extent the prices ... other bonds, and it is probable that the ... loss to the holders of United States bonds ... by the redemption of the 1862s is not less ... 000,000.

It does not seem that there can be any further ... in the 1862s, and as there can scarcely be ... further decline in the $836,650,000 of other issues of 5-20 bonds now outstanding, until the remaining 1862s are redeemed, the $7,000,000 of loss ... estimated is probably all that will be experienced for some years. But when the remaining $347,517,150 of 1862s, or the majority of ... are called in, the prospect of some of the ... series of 5-20s being also "called," would ... a like decline in them. However remote ... probability of this may seem, the decline of ... 1862s has set bankers to thinking, ... in view of these circumstances some ... lately substituted the new 5 per cents for 5-20s deposited with the ... to secure circulation, and have sold ... 5-20s and even their 1881s. The new 5 per ... cost about 99 in gold, and the 10-40s about ... gold. In the event of gold some time declining to par, these bonds would rise to par, and, ... advance of 1 per cent on the one kind, ... per cent on the other, would partly offset ... decline in the currency ... The decline which would take place in the currency price of bonds in consequence of the decline of gold to par is, of course, only nominal, ... the fact that a banker who buys bonds ... a currency price of from 110 ... and deposits them to ... circulation is obliged to anticipate this ... by depositing them at par, makes many ... regard the gradual extinguishment of ... premium as a real loss, and this view of the ... makes many of the National Banks, in cities ... they can easily loan their money at 10 per ... claim that there is no profit in circulation. ... is one fact in connection with the premium on bonds deposited to secure circulation ... is worthy of notice, and that is, that as long ... premium is in existence, the total capital ... bank would bear a larger percentage to ... total liabilities to its depositors than they ... to the same amount of deposits if the ... premium was extinguished.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. ... Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	115¼	115½
5-20s of '62	111¼	111½
" '64	111¼	111½
" '65	112¼	112½
" '65 Jan and July	111¼	111½
" '67	112¼	112½
" '68	112	112¼
10-40s	107¼	107½
United States five per cent's	108¼	
United States Currency 6's	114¼	114½
Northern Pacific gold 7-30's		100&int
Kansas City 7's		100
Cook County 7's		100
...		100¼
Foreign Exchange, (large drafts)		109¼@110¼
Chicago Gold Coupons	109¼	110
... Warrants, 1860's	175	180
" 1865's	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173-175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Gold dull, at 110¼@110¼. ... 2, 4, and 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, ...

Governments strong and advancing. The supply limited.

The day has been a notable one in the stock market, the transactions having been very large. Fluctuations were wide and frequent. The market opened strong, and advanced from ¼ to 1½ per cent, but about mid-day weakened and declined from 1 to ½ per cent. This was succeeded in the afternoon by an upward movement of from ½ to 1 per cent. The market at the close was generally weak and irregular, with the exception of Erie, which was firm. The news from Albany in regard to Erie legislation advanced this stock to the highest price reached for weeks.

The money market was easy during the morning at 6 to 7 per cent on call, but in the afternoon the demand was more active from stock brokers, and the closing rates of interest were 9 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold.

Southern bonds quiet and firm.

Sterling, 109⅝.

Coupons, '81	115¼	Coupons, '67	112¼
Coupons, '62	111¼	Coupons, '68	112¼
Coupons, '64	111¼	10-40's	108
Coupons, '65	111¼	Currency 6's	114½
Coupons, '65, new	111¼		
State Bonds:			
Missouris	94½	Old Virginias	52
Old Tennessees	66	Old North Carolinas	36
New Tennessees	66¼	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	54		
Stocks:			
Canton	...	New Jersey Central	112¼
Western Union Tel.	76¼	St. Paul	59¼
Quicksilver	36¼	St. Paul preferred	79¼
Adams Express	...	Wabash	76¼
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	71	Wabash preferred	88
American Express	75	Fort Wayne	98¼
United States Ex.	78	Terre Haute	29
Pacific Mail	74¼	Terre Haute pref.	54
New York Central	102¼	Chicago & Alton	116¼
N. Y. Central scrip	94¼	Chi. & Alton pref.	120
Erie	...	Chi. & Mississippi	45¼
Erie preferred	...	Cin., Col. & Cleve.	88¼
Harlem	108	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	136
Harlem preferred	138	Lake Shore	89¼
Reading	114	Indiana Central	34¼
Michigan Central	117¼	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	96¼	Union Pacific	35¼
Northwestern	74¼	Union Pac. bonds	92
Northwestern pref.	89¼	Cen. Pacific bonds	102¼
Rock Island	114		

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,169	*2,273	2,745	4,127
Wheat, bu	2,100	13,115	3,635	3,380
Corn, bu	53,310	15,320	16,863	11,838
Oats, bu	24,854	8,318	27,860	...
Rye, bu	1,060	700	785	650
Barley, bu	4,905	2,486	9,112	2,000
Grass seed, lbs	101,356	60,498	133,038	107,530
Flax seed, lbs	...	...	...	20,000
Broom corn, lbs	18,300	55,698	48,036	13,380
Cured meats, lbs	65,770	27,314	707,415	240,000
Beef, brls	65	13	20	148
Pork, brls	1,683	31	1,819	348
Lard, lbs	148,990	73,874	668,490	38,570
Tallow, lbs	20,290	11,467	...	11,730
Butter, lbs	42,130	59,490	15,000	40,355
D. hogs, No	1,113	420	901	238
Live hogs, No	10,316	4,866	5,738	3,794
Cattle, No	1,771	1,770	1,229	584
Sheep, No	1,398	2,343	440	574
Hides, lbs	112,770	92,270	70,200	51,220
Highwines, brls	159	200	53	50
Wool, lbs	164,241	25,327	224,055	10,170
Potatoes, bu	400	1,239	...	350
Lumber, m	694	126	407	1,218
Shingles, m	1,060	1,815	505	1,497
Lath, m	185	...	29	122
Salt, brls	150	280	514	247

*Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: none.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 3 cars wheat; 51 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 4 cars barley. Total, 62 cars, or 41,000 bu.

The produce markets were less active to-day and averaged about the same as yesterday; wheat and corn being higher, other produce lower. The snow storm set in too late this morning to interfere with the receipts of to-day, but we may expect that those of to-morrow will show that a temporary block of business has resulted. The shipping movement to-day was interfered with by the falling snow, and the street markets were much less active than usual.

The Nims grain case at Buffalo, and the trial of the same, are opening the eyes of our produce merchants to the fact that the business of grain shipment at the East is conducted in a manner that opens the door to fraud. When A buys a cargo of grain from B at Buffalo for shipment to New York, he obtains from B an order on the elevator to deliver on board a named boat a certain lot of grain on account of B, and that without paying for the grain. So far the transaction is unobjectionable, because the title to the property rests in the owner. But A obtains a bill of lading made out to *himself*, and may pledge that bill to raise money on the property he has not yet paid for, and may not intend to pay for. The bill of lading ought really to recognize only the real owner of the grain, and ought to be made out to B, unless A has paid B for the grain. In Chicago such a transaction as that above hinted at is practically impossible. When the receipt for a lot of grain is tendered ... the person offering it expects to receive a check for the amount instanter, and if he does not obtain the check he retains possession of the receipt. It may be that in Buffalo it is not convenient to pay for grain when delivered, but it is certainly unsafe to deliver it without payment, as the Nims' case proves, unless the *title* to the grain be carefully guarded. If a man in Chicago should raise money on property not his own, it would be called a swindle, but in Buffalo the transaction seems not to be found fault with unless the buyer refuses to pay after he has hypothecated the property. Yet the Buffalo men were virtuously indignant over the way in which Chicago men do business, and every now and then get up a protest against it, though the members of the Chicago Board of Trade always pay their grain bills simultaneously with receiving possession of the title to the property they have bought.

This practice of "giving time" on paying for grain is fraught with evil to the Western trade with New York. Many of our shippers can refer to cases where they have sold in New York, and ... the grain returned to them two or three days afterward, simply because the market had declined in the meantime. The ostensible reason was that the grain was not equal to sample; but the real reason was that the buyer had had possession of the grain two or three days without paying for it, and the market had declined in the meantime. A case was never yet known in which the New York buyer of wheat from Chicago found fault with it as not being equal to sample, when the market advanced between the time of his receiving the grain and the time when he was called upon to pay for it.

Highwines were steady, with buyers at 85c, and holders at 86½c. Sales were 200 brls at 85½c. The market closed quiet, when New York was quoted dull at 90c.

Dressed hogs were quiet at yesterday's outside prices, shippers being free buyers of choice frozen lots at $5 10@5 15; with $5 20 paid for a fancy lot. Soft lots would have brought about $5.00. Sales were 708 head.

Lake freights were quiet and firm at 13½c to Buffalo, and 18c to Oswego for corn by rail. The schooner Dick Somers was taken to Buffalo with 22,000 bu corn at the current rate.

Provisions were less active and easier, though the fact was probably the result of a little manipulation on the part of the syndicate, who took hold yesterday with a will, and were anxious to prevent a further advance till they should have assumed a little more of the load of pork. They bought yesterday (long) at least one fifth of the stock now here, and a few more such days would give them the control of the market. They were free sellers early, and bought sparingly afterwards. Mess pork declined about 10c per brl from yesterday's closing quotations, and lard 5c per 100 lbs. Meats were very quiet and nominally unchanged. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.75; do seller April, $11.85; do seller May, $12.05; do seller June, $12.15@12.20; prime mess, $11.20@11.40. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.50@8.55; do seller April, $8.65; do seller May, $8.75; do seller June, $8.90. Green meats held at 5½c for shoulders; and 6¾@8c for hams. Dry salted meats firmer at 4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5¾@6c for short ribs; 6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6¼c. Sweet-pickled hams, 7¾@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c.

Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $11.90; 500 brls do at $11.75; 2,500 brls do at $11.70; 1,500 brls do seller April at $11.90; 250 brls do at $11.87½; 1,000 brls do at $11.85; 500 brls do at $11.82½; 500 brls do seller May, at $12.12½; 3,500 brls do at $12.10; 500 brls do (last evening) at $12.15; 1,000 brls do $12.05; 500 brls do at $12.00; 50 tcs lard at $8.62½; 250 tcs do at $8.55; 100 tcs do at $8.50; 1,500 tcs do, seller April, at $8.70; 250 tcs do at $8.65; 250 tcs do, seller May, at $8.85; 250 tcs do at $8.80; 250 tcs do, seller June, at $9.00; 1,500 tcs do at $8.90; 21,000 pcs salted hams, at Burlington, Iowa, at 7½c; 1,000 pcs green do (average 15 lbs), at 7½c; 10 brls beef hams at $23.00; 200 brls city butchers tallow at 8c.

There was some little excitement to-day about an alleged alteration in the date of an inspection certificate, and the matter has been brought before the Board of Directors. It is charged that a certificate of pork inspection, numbered 910, signed March 1, was changed to read March 5, the object being to save the cost of reinspection, as a certificate only holds good for three days.

Flour was quiet and irregular. The better grades are firm, while the lower grades are dull and weak. The Southern demand has fallen off very much recently, as buyers are sending their orders direct to the mills in many cases. Sales to-day were reported of 75 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 500 brls spring extras (Falcon) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.40; 100 brls do at $6.30; 100 brls do at $6.25; 500 brls do at $5.75; 50 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 25 brls do at $4.85. Total, 3,050 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00 delivered, and 20 tons do at $16.00 on track.

Wheat was irregular, averaging about ⅛c above the closing price of yesterday, though quoted unsalable in New York. The appreciation was said to be a consequence of the presence of several orders on the market from outside points, principally for cash wheat for milling in Ohio and Indiana, where the stocks of winter wheat are exhausted. The advices from Liverpool were conflicting, some telegrams quoting that market as dull, and others calling it firm. Seller April opened at $1.24½, and improved to $1.25¼ at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.23@1.23½; seller last half do at $1.24@1.24½; seller May at $1.29½@1.29¾, and seller June at $1.30½@1.30¾, all closing at the outside. Rejected spring was quoted at $1.07@1.08. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring, strictly fresh receipts, at $1.31; 40,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.23; 800 bu No. 3 spring, regular, at $1.15. Total, 65,200 bu.

Corn was less active; but ⅛c higher than yesterday, principally as a consequence of the storm, which is expected to reduce the volume of receipts for a few days to come. There were a few orders on the market from the outside, but the trading was principally local; hence less in volume than yesterday, and was very light in the after part of the session, when New York was quoted lower and heavy—a singular circumstance if corn be scarce on the the seaboard as reported for several days past. The market for seller April opened at 37⅝c, improved to 38¼c, and closed at 38¼c. Seller May sold at 41½@42¼c. Seller May and June sold at 41⅞@42½c; seller June at 42@42⅛c, and seller July at 43@43½c, all closing with sellers at the outside. Track corn was somewhat firmer. Cash sales were reported of 82,800 bu No. 2 at 37⅝c; 55,000 bu do at 37¾c; 15,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 37¼c; 300 bu cars at 38c; 72,000 bu shelled on track at 36⅝c; 3,600 bu do at 36½c; 2,800 bu do at 36c. Total 121,800 bu.

Oats were in better demand at yesterday's prices, the continued decline of the past few days having brought out a few buyers, though the market was far from being active. Prices were 30⅛c seller the month; 31⅝c seller April; 34½@34⅝c seller May; and 28½@29c for rejected. Cash sales were 600 bu at 31⅛c; 600 bu at 31¼c; 1,200 bu at 31c: all strictly fresh receipts; 10,000 bu (regular) at 30⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 35¼c; 600 bu do at 36½c. Total 13,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 72c seller April; 71½c for regular No. 2; and 71½@72c for fresh receipts of do. Cash sales were confined to 5,000 bu No. 2, at 71½c; 400 bu by sample at 75c; and 400 bu do at 74c. Total 5,800 bu.

Barley was again weak; seller April selling early at 62½c, and closing with a sale at 52c; No. 2 cash closed nominal at 52@53c, the outside for fresh receipts. Other grades cannot be quoted, being practically unsalable. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 55c; 5,000 bu do at 53c; 800 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 8,200 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, the markets were quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed at $1.25½ seller April; and $1.29¼@1.29⅜ seller May. Corn closed at 38⅛c seller April.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 7.

BUTTER—A reasonably active movement was witnessed in this article to-day, both local and Eastern buyers taking hold with considerable freedom, and for all really desirable grades the market was firm. The receipts are liberal, but consist mainly of common and medium grades. Really choice descriptions are scarce, and steadily command good prices. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Grain bags were fairly active, and were firm at full former rates. Other goods coming under this head were quoted quiet and steady. The following are the prices current: Stark, 39½c; Grahamton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 23@25½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 24½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—In this branch of trade only a light business was transacted, building operations being temporarily suspended on account of unfavorable weather. Prices remain firm and nominally unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, 3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Prices were again firm, the demand being fairly active, and in excess of the supply. Both local and outside buyers were operating and the annexed quotations were thoroughly sustained: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—A further advance in New York factory seems imminent, as our dealers can not replenish their steadily diminishing stocks at prices that will enable them to sell at the current quotations. Western grades are in fair supply, and may be quoted steady at former rates. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, genuine, 17½@18c; do, imitation, 15½@16c; Western factory, 13@16c; Ohio factory, 16c.

COAL—The coal market is dull, the demand being of a light consumptive character, and prices without being quotably lower, are working easier. The following are the current rates: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Sold at $7.50@9.00 per brl, according to quality.

EGGS—Continue in liberal supply, and the market was again quoted weak, there being anxious sellers at 16@17c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Apples are still firm, and are steadily working upward. There is a large demand, and, as the supply is light, holders are in some instances asking extreme prices. Peaches, cherries, and other domestic fruits, are also very firm. Foreign descriptions rule quiet and steady. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do, new Western, 8½@9½c; do, new Michigan, 10½@11c.

FISH—Business in this department continues uninterruptedly active, and the buoyant feeling that has prevailed for several weeks past is still a feature of the market. The stocks, though sufficient to meet the current wants of trade, are not large, and dealers are not urging sales at any concession from the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5 25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5 25; No. 1 trout, $5.00 @5 25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10 00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8 50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1 60; family kits, $1.15@1 20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7 50; box herring, No 1, 40@45c; boxed herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10 50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Trade was dull all around to-day, and the general market was weak. Nominally, however, values were unchanged, the following prices usually being asked: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00, for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—In this branch of trade no new features were developed. Both the local and interior demands were of a liberal character, and the general market ruled steady at former rates. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24@25c; prime do, at 23¼@24c; good, at 23@23½c; common, at 20½@22c; O. G. Java, at 29@33c; Singapore, at 25@26c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25½c; Maracaibo, at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12¾@13½c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A, No. 2, at 11¾c; B, at 11¾@11½c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10¾@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1 25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 60@65c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1 25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8½c; standard, at 8@8½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lilly, at 10¾c; White Rose, at 8½@9c; brown Windsor, at 4@9½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 8½@10c; corn, at 10@10½c; laundry, at 6¼@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—The market was inactive, there being little or nothing doing aside from supplying the wants of local customers, and the easy feeling noted for several days past continues. Quotations remain unchanged, though sales were chiefly at inside figures. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@18.50; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie pressed, $8.50@9.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Not the slightest change was visible in this market. The demand keeps even pace with the supply, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list: Green salted cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10½c; part-cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was without change, ruling steady and firm, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron		5½c
Bar iron	4 5-10@ 4 7-10	rates
Heavy band	5 1-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Light band	5 5-10@ 5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 8-10@ 6	rates
Oval	5 1-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Round and square	4 5-10@ 4 7-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@ 5 6-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	5 3-4 @ 6	rates
Norway railroads	7 1-2 @ 8 1-2	rates
German plow steel	9 @ 11	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @ 11 1-2	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @ 11	rates

LEATHER—The movement in this article continues steadily fair, and prices remain firm at the advance recently established. Neither domestic nor imported goods are in more than fair supply, and there are indications of a further upward movement. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.					
City harness	.37@	.39	Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Country harness	.34@	.36	Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@	.37
Line city, ₱ ft	.39@	.42			
Kip, ₱ ft	.80@	1.00	Rough upper, 14 to 16 lbs	.32@	.34
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15			
City upper No. 1, ₱ ft	.26@	.29	Rough upper, damaged	.28@	.30
City upper No. 2, ₱ ft	.25@	.27	Buffalo slaughter sole	.32@	.35
Country upper, No. 1	.23@	.26			
Collar, ₱ ft	.21@	.23			
Calf, city	$1.25@	1.45			

OAK.					
Calf	$1.20@	1.30	French calf, Jodot	$65.00@	85.00
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@	1.00	French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@	.85	French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.20
Harness	.40@	.45	French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.10
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@	.36	French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60@	2.00
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@	.33	French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—The local demand was less active, owing to the storm, and prices were unchanged. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	28.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards	22.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	20.00@22.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.25@4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate was firmly held at the advanced rates established yesterday. Other goods in the line were quoted steady. We repeat our list, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do roofing, IC, $13.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Remain firm at $5.25 rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Business was a little slack to-day, the inquiry being chiefly on interior account. Prices, however, were generally firm and we continue to quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 90c.

POTATOES—Were in large supply and the market was weak, in consequence, though no material reduction was suffered, sales making at 75@85c, for common mixed, and at 90c@$1.00 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—Met with a good demand at former rates. There was a moderate supply at the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, ₱ dozen, $3.50@4.75; turkeys, do, ₱ lb, 10@13c; geese, do, ₱ dozen, $9.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2 15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ₱ brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet, at $2.80@2.60 for common; $2 75@2 90 for fair; $3 00 for good; and $3.10 for prime. Clover was firmer at $5.65@5.75; and $6.00 for mammoth. Millet is quotable at 75@90c; Hungarian at 90c@$1.00; and flax at $1.65@1.70.

TEAS—Were quoted quiet and steady. We repeat our list as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 70@74c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 78@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good, do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The market for this article was without visible change. A fair business is doing at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 55@70c; poor, 35@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—Was steady at previous rates. We quote: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—Dealers report a light supply and a steadily active demand. Prices rule firm as given below:

Washed, fine, in good condition	50@54c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@58c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	34@42c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@46c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 7.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,415	4,358	1,644
Tuesday	2,112	8,925	1,630
Wednesday	1,751	10,316	1,398
Thursday	2,545	8,546	2,610
Total	8,823	32,145	7,282
Same time last week	8,904	32,434	7,284
Week before last	8,155	45,606	7,473

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,791	4,166	851
Tuesday	753	5,185	1,035
Wednesday	1,229	5,738	440
Thursday	...	...	...
Total	3,773	15,089	2,326

CATTLE—The weather to-day was about as unfavorable for outdoor operations as could well be imagined, a furious snow-storm prevailing from the opening of trade this morning to the close. But notwithstanding this unfavorable circumstance, and the fact that the receipts were somewhat larger than had been looked for, an active demand existed, and prices were firm and a shade higher. Shippers were in large attendance, all the prominent Eastern markets being liberally represented, and, under a healthy competition, the better grades of stock were readily disposed of at satisfactory prices, good to choice qualities commanding ⅛@¼c advance on the prices current early in the week. Butchers' stuff, and in fact all descriptions, save, perhaps, rough, thin, mixed lots, found buyers at better prices. The extreme range was $3.00@6.62½, though most of the transfers were within the range of $4.75@5.75. There was a good demand for stock steers and all sold at strong prices, or at $3.50@4.00 for common to medium lots averaging from 750 to 900 lbs, and at $4.25@4.50 for fair to prime droves of from 850 to 1,050 lbs. The market closed steady and firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6 50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
48	choice fat steers	1,234	$5 90
21	medium steers	1,223	5 00
18	fat smooth steers	1,179	5 55
21	medium steers	896	5 10
15	choice steers	1,424	6 25
18	fat pony steers	966	4 87½
14	rough fleshy steers	1,481	5 30
15	light smooth steers	1,115	5 25
14	butchers' stuff	966	4 05
30	stock steers	1,051	4 55
24	butchers' stock	1,085	4 75
13	butchers' stock	1,000	4 05
31	choice steers	1,193	5 75
64	choice steers	1,206	5 80
34	good steers	1,172	5 85
18	stock steers	1,033	4 45
18	smooth fleshy steers	1,190	5 25
16	smooth fleshy steers	1,304	5 35
15	good steers	1,417	5 80
15	choice steers	1,405	6 15
29	choice steers	1,219	5 62½
15	choice steers	1,458	5 85
19	good steers	1,540	6 00
15	choice steers	1,310	5 60
15	choice steers	1,224	5 55
17	good smooth steers	1,193	5 25
13	medium steers	1,292	5 50
15	good steers	1,440	5 80
13	choice shipping steers	1,363	6 00
20	choice shipping steers	...	...
36	smooth fleshy steers	1,118	5 25
19	choice steers	1,358	6 00
18	extra steers	1,527	6 62½
15	choice steers	1,297	6 00
15	medium steers	1,156	5 20
15	medium steers	1,080	5 20
18	medium steers	1,142	5 10
15	good steers	1,248	5 35
17	butchers' stock	1,064	4 00
41	choice steers	1,480	6 15
15	cows	963	4 55
15	stockers	800	3 90
15	cows	930	3 50
15	cows	714	4 25

HOGS—Very little change was visible in the condition of the hog market. Shippers were out in full force, and, under a good demand, sales were effected at full yesterday's prices, or, at $4 20@4 35 for inferior to common, rough, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots; at $4.40@4.50 for medium, and at $4.55@4.80 for good to extra. About all sold, and the market closed quiet and steady at the quotations given above. Among the reported sales were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	293	$4.80	43	271	$4.70	56	262	$4.70
56	283	4.75	55	238	4.60	63	178	4.40
77	172	4.37½	61	251	4.55	62	216	4.45
52	198	4.40	36	300	4.70	59	219	4.45
70	189	4.40	79	180	4.40	59	219	4.50
50	173	4.40	57	236	4.70	56	280	4.45
49	300	4.35	67	247	4.40	60	228	4.40
52	200	4.65	50	190	4.40	50	191	4.47
66	213	4.40	108	197	4.40	64	218	4.40
129	196	4.50	57	194	4.30	57	154	4.33
43	211	4.40	62	202	4.40	65	202	4.38
56	282	4.25	57	258	4.60	36	198	4.45
49	174	4.40	50	211	4.40	62	214	4.40
66	238	5.50	124	183	4.35	101	189	4.30
46	322	4.35	60	190	4.40	73	180	4.40
59	211	4.40	257	194	4.35	67	190	4.45
59	208	4.40	57	200	4.55	58	200	4.55
62	213	4.50	57	253	4.40	55	259	4.45
52	213	4.45	59	231	4.30	54	300	4.40
61	246	4.35	40	250	4.40	53	234	4.45
60	192	4.45	100	194	4.50	30	318	4.50
50	295	4.35	32	292	4.50	120	180	4.40
56	198	4.35	111	243	4.50	58	210	4.45
46	188	4.40	21	313	4.40	56	276	4.55
50	304	4.55	50	305	4.50	65	164	4.35
34	300	4.25	42	211	4.40	54	204	4.40
60	219	4.50	46	310	4.55	57	196	4.40

SHEEP—Notwithstanding the fact that the weather was extremely unfavorable for trading in this class of stock, there was a fair degree of activity in the market. Buyers seemed disinclined to operate at the advanced prices established yesterday, but, stimulated by the light receipts, holders were firm, and succeeded in keeping prices well up, sales being effected at $4.00@5.00 for common; at $5.50@6.50 for medium to fair, and at $6.75@7.75 for good to choice. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
48	95	$7.00	83	101	$7.12½
159	87	6.50	76	103	7.40
157	91	6.50	85	92	5.80
29	94	7.37½	54	133	7.87½
74	97	6.00	650	95	6.50
94	96	7.35	74	96	6.00
75	73	4.75	81	79	5.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 25@26s; winter, 11s 8d; No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 11s; white, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 28s. Pork, 55s. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 44s.

LONDON, March 7—5:00 p. m.—Consols money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝; bonds, '62s, 92½; '65s, 93¼; '67s, 93; 10-40s, 89¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £270,000.

Tallow, 48s 3d.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—Bonds, '62s, 96.

PARIS, March 7.—Rentes, 56f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11¼@11⅜d; Orleans, 11¼@11½d. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs heavy; red winter wheat, 11s 9d@11s 10d. Flour, 25@26s 6d. Corn, 28s.

Lard, 44s.

Cheese, 70s.

Cumberland middles, 31s; short ribs, 32s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Beeves—Receipts, 80 cars, or 1,300, making 1,750 for three days. Market firm but slow, with slightly advanced prices for good cattle. Extreme range, 10½@13c, with the bulk of transactions at 11@11½c. Sales include 107 Illinois cattle, av 7½ cwt, at 11½@13c; 87 do, av scant 7 cwt, at 11½c; 76 do, av 7½ cwt, at 12c; 61 do, av 6½ cwt, at 11@11½c; 65 do, av 7½ cwt, at 11½@12c; 84 Missouri cattle, 5½ cwt, at 11½c; 234 mixed Missouri and Cherokee cattle, av 5½@5¾ cwt, at 10¼@12c, and 53 mixed Texas and Canada do, av 6½ cwt, at 10½@11½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 17 cars, or 2,900, making 6,900 since Monday, and several cars more due. Demand good; prices farther advanced; extreme range for common to prime 7½@9½c, with extra lots sold at 9½@9½c. Among sales were two cars of Chicago sheep, av 95 lbs, 9½c; one car do, av 93 lbs, 9½c; two cars do, av 84 lbs, 8c; car Indiana, av 85 lbs, 8½c.

Hogs—Arrivals 38 cars or 4,500, none selling alive, but worth 5¼@5⅜c; extras might reach 5½c; dressed firm at 5¾@6⅛c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The dry goods business is improving, and the market is steady and firm at 7½@8c for printing cloths, 11½c for fancy prints, 18c for Manchester percales, 20½c for Pacific Mills, 18c for do organdies, 22@22½c for New York Mills muslins, 20c for Wamsutta do, 16½@... for White Rock do, 14½@15c for heavy brown sheetings, 12½@14c for Southern do, 14½c for Hallowell corset jeans, 10½c for Anconia shirtings, 10½c for Miner shirtings, 20c for Minnehaha 35-inch ticks; 21½c for Albertson yard wide Osnaburgs; 19½c for Kentucky, do, same width; and 16c for ¾ width; 13½c for Alabama ¾ Osnaburgs; 21½c for Alberton 28½-inch twills; 32½c do for 40-inch; 20c for Sagonan twills; 13½c for per cambrics of all leading makes; 80c for Goff's braid; 90c for Star; 15@15½c for heavy brown drills; 18@19c for Hamilton stripes, and 11½@12½c for Jewett City stripes.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 630; supply since Friday, 290 cars, against 356 last week. Market active and fully as strong as on Wednesday. Sales of 258 Illinois steers, 1,136 to 1,420 lbs, $5.75@6.75; 18 Ohio stockers, 1,002 lbs, $5 37½; 102 Missouri steers, 1,127 to 1,155 lbs, $5.40; 124 Canada stockers, 791 to 850 lbs, $4.37½@4.50; 101 Kansas steers, 1,203 lbs, $5.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,600. Market firm. Sales of 277 Illinois, 83 lbs, $8.12½; 977 Ohio, 80 to 90 lbs, $8.95@9.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 835. Market quiet. Sales for local trade only $4.85@4.90 asked for medium shipping.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.24. Oats steady; No. 2, 31c. Corn higher; No. 2, 38c. Rye firm; No. 1, 70c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 60½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $12.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Prices nominally unchanged, with little demand for grain. Corn—Sales of 4 cars at 60c in Niagara Elevator; 4 cars on track at 78c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10.—COTTON—Less active; middling upland, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6 35; common to good extra, $6.45@6.75; good to choice, $6 80@7.40; white wheat, Western extra, $7.45@7.80; extra Ohio, $6.70@7.65; extra St. Louis, $6.75@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat very dull; receipts, 10,000 bu; No. 1 spring, afloat, $1.57; red Pennsylvania, $1.66@1.67; white State, $1.67; winter red Western, quoted at $1.62@1.69; amber Western, $1.70@1.73; white Western, $1.70@1.80. Rye dull; Western, 92c, closing with sellers at 91c, buyers at 90c. Barley dull; four rowed State, $1.03; two-rowed, 75c. Malt quiet. Corn dull; receipts, 27,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 70½@71c. Oats steady; receipts, 7,000 bu; Western, in store and afloat, 52½@55c; white Ohio, 54@56c.

EGGS—Quiet; in buyers favor, 31@35c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee easier; Rio, 18@20½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 8⅝@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses, New Orleans, 50@68c. Rice in fair request at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 22¼@23c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and very firm at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active; new mess, $13.20@13.37; prime, $11 50@11.75; new prime mess, $13.50@13.75; mess for March, $13 25@13.37; May, $13.50. Beef dull; mess, $9.00@10.50; extra, $11.00@12.50. Hams quiet at $23.00@26.00. Cut meats quiet; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5½@6c. Middles dull; long clear, 7½c; bellies, 7½@7½c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady at 11@22c.

CHEESE—Firm at 15@18c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 90c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—TOBACCO—Strong and active; prices unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet and firm; middling, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; extra family, $7.50. Grain fair request; corn, 60@62c; oats, 55c; rye, 85@90c; barley, 75@90c.

PROVISIONS—Shade weaker. Bacon shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c packed. Bulk meats fair request; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7c. Mess pork, 13c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 85c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1.67; No. 2 red, $1.52½@1.53. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 46½c; low mixed, 46@46½c; yellow, 46½c; Michigan, 46½c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 41c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.40.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; business very light. Wheat, firm; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.39@1.40; No. 3 fall, $1.70. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed in elevator, 40½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2 in elevator, 36@36½c; buyers and sellers apart. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, 78@80c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 85½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, more doing; $12.50 for cash and seller March. Bulk meats dull; country pork-house shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6¼c. Packed lots city meats, 4½c, 6½c, and 6¾c. Bacon unchanged; only order trade. Lard—Easier; 8¼@8½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.50.

CATTLE—Steady at 4¼@6½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.60@1.61; amber, $1.65. Corn irregular; yellow, 62@66c; mixed Western, 65@65½c. Oats quiet; white, 55c; mixed, 53@54c. Barley, 68c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and declining. Mess pork, $13.75; bulk sides, 6¼@6½c; shoulders, 5½@5½c; bacon sides, 7½@8c; shoulders, 6½c.

WHISKEY—Dull, 90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $7.35@7.60. Wheat dull and drooping; red, $1.58@1.60. Corn steady at 45@46c. Rye in fair demand and higher, at 92@94c. Oats ... Barley steady at 70@80c.

OILS—Linseed firm at 88c; lard dull and drooping at 82@85c.

EGGS—Steady at 22c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 20@26c.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm at 16½@17½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; sales at $12 50 buyer first half month. Lard dull and nominal at 8¾@9c, but both can be shaded. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged, at 4½c, 6½c, 6½c asked; sales 100,000 lbs clear rib at 6c, not fully cured. Bacon, clear ribs and clear firm; sales at 6½@7½c for clear rib, and 7½@7½c for clear. Shoulders dull; can be bought at 5½c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 2,000.

WHISKEY—In fair demand but lower at 84c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra Western $7.35@7 87. Wheat firm; Peoria, $1.65@1.72. Corn steady. Oats dull, 51@53c. Rye firm, 95@98c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.25; bulk shoulders, 5½c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7c, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 6½c; sides, 7½@7½c; clear rib, 7@9c; hams, 13@14c. Lard dull, 9½@9⅜c.

WHISKEY—Dull, 89@90c.

"JEW" AND "JESUITICAL."

Changes Demanded in the Dictionary.

From the Jewish Messenger.

Justice, tardy but welcome, has been accorded to Judaism, and in a manner exceedingly genial and laudable. The two dictionaries best known to the English-speaking world, Webster's and Worcester's, have long been disgraced by the presence of a definition as odious as it was untrue. A low, vulgar expression, the product of some bigoted and ignorant mind in the dark ages, when, to be a Jew, was to be something but little better than a brute, ran from mouth to mouth until it gradually crept into books that are still extant, and hence into glossaries and dictionaries. To "Jew," meaning to "cheapen" or to "cheat," is the grating and degrading use to which our patronymic had been put, although, happily, it is now quite obsolete. Yet the very fact that the definition remained unchallenged was disgraceful to the intelligence of the age, a rebuke to our reputed absolute equality as members of the ancient race, and hence hardly creditable to the publishers of the dictionaries that contained the objectionable expression.

It occurred to Adolphus S. Solomons, the honest, honored, and patriotic Israelite of Washington—to whom our readers owe many a debt of gratitude for his enthusiastic devotion to the good cause—that this was the proper time wherein to secure the removal of the stigma; and, if his individual efforts would be unable to prevent the unthinking from occasionally indulging in the delicious operation of "jewing" their customers, or boasting that another had "jewed" them, he yet might obtain a lasting rebuke of such ignorance and prejudice by pointing to future dictionaries, and showing that no expression of the kind could be found in the English language.

How successful has been his mission will appear by the following correspondence, which we present in full, and to which we ask ... press and public to give their attention:

MR. SOLOMONS' LETTER.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 15, 1872.

Messrs. G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.:

GENTS: Feeling assured that your liberality of sentiment will not knowingly permit you to do violence to the religious feelings of any of your fellow-citizens by assisting to perpetuate the bigotry of a past dark age, which happily finds no resting place in our country, permit me, a Jew, to respectfully call your attention to the intolerant definition of a word which appears in the latest and all previous editions of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," of which you are the publishers:

I allude to the word,

"JEW," v. a. To cheat or defraud; to swindle. [Colloq.]

I would do injustice to your intelligence to offer any arguments in support of the exceptions I take to the construction of the word in the sense given, and therefore respectfully submit that in subsequent editions you omit the objectionable definitions from your standard and deservedly popular dictionary. Asking the favor of a reply, I am, yours truly, A. S. SOLOMONS.

REPLY OF THE PUBLISHERS OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17, 1872.

Hon. A. S. Solomons:

DEAR SIR: We have your favor of the 15th instant, and are obliged by its frank statement of the difficulties in regard to the objectionable word. It is one of those cases when a word is used in an opprobrious sense without necessarily any offensive sense attending the original word. Thus "Jesuitical" is used popularly to indicate a kind of artfulness and cunning. If the Dictionary in defining it, adds "*used opprobriously*," it is understood no offensive sense is understood, or should be appropriated to the class, sect, race or nation, from whom the word is derived.

We have ordered these words attached to the word you mention. Does that meet your wish, or what would you suggest?

The word is found in Worcester, and we believe in other Dictionaries.

We are always anxious no injustice should be done to any in our Dictionary, which has been ever impartial. Truly yours, G. & C. MERRIAM.

Mr. Solomons forwarded a similar letter to the publishers of Worcester's Dictionary, to which the following reply was received:

17 MILK STREET, BOSTON, Jan. 17, 1872.

Hon. A. S. Solomons:

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 15th inst. has just been received and its contents noted. In reply we would say that we have only an advisory power over the text of Worcester, the Doctor, while living, and now his brothers, control the text. Nevertheless, we have always found them willing to make reasonable changes whenever and wherever we have suggested them, and we will call the attention of Mr. Samuel Worcester to your complaint.

We have had similar complaints from the Catholics, and always, so far as it is possible to do so without a manifest violation of the true character of our work, we modified the text, even to the straining of a point. But we think you do not quite understand the one fundamental principle upon which Worcester's Quarto was made. It was to give the orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of every word in the English language used by any writer of any notoriety. It was no fault of Dr. Worcester—it argues no illiberality on his part, or any prejudice against the Jesuits, because he defined "Jesuitical" as crafty and deceitful. He did not create that meaning. He did not sympathize with its spirit, but there was that word used in that sense by Milton and the highest authorities in our language. He must either retain the word with that significance, or forego the whole plan of his work. And if you take away this word or that word used by our highest classical English authorities because, as we admit, they ought not to have been created, you must see we abandon the whole plan upon which the work was based.

Nevertheless, there are no rules to which we may not create exceptions, if we see good reasons; and, although the word, "to Jew, to cheat," has the highest authority—Shakspeare—for its origin in our language, we admit its offensiveness, do not advise its continuance, and shall be perfectly willing either to omit it altogether, or to condemn it as unjust, if the Worcester brothers consent. Yours, very truly, BREWER & TILESTON.

[Following this is other correspondence, showing that the publishers of Webster's and of Worcester's Dictionaries agree to remedy the outrage on good taste and justice which the retention of such a word with such a meaning offered to a great people. In future numbers the definition will be excluded.]

A Marvellous Coincidence.

From the New York Times.

One night in February some of the dwellers in Harringay Grove, Hornsey, London, were alarmed by a swift succession of piercing shrieks. A gentleman ran to the spot whence the sounds seemed to come. Following them he found himself on the banks of the New River, close by a railway station; and here, standing in the water, but only immersed to her waist, was the woman who was screaming. A man was holding her up; and the inference suggested by the relative situations of the two was that the woman had tried to drown herself, that the man had prevented her, and that the excitement had brought on hysterics. The man, too, appeared somewhat unsettled by the novelty and nervous strain of the situation, for he cried fiercely to the gentleman who ran up, "Who are you?" and "What do you want?" Without replying, the other, aided by two or three more who arrived, dragged the woman out of the water, and managed to carry her to the police station. The next day she was taken before Colonel Jeakes, J. P., and charged with attempting to commit suicide, and was thereafter remanded to a day beyond that of the departure of our last mails.

Now, in all this, so far, there is nothing very odd. Women often try to drown themselves in London, and are often taken before Magistrates and charged with the crime. But, on the primary investigation, something came out which is not common at all. In the first place, it appeared that the man Preston, who was found apparently striving to rescue the woman, was found in exactly the same spot trying to rescue another woman, who also sought to drown herself, last October. Next, this last-named woman proves to have been the sister of the girl who attempted her life in the same way just now. Lastly, the man Preston declared that he had missed his train, was walking home, and met the woman. She asked him, as a stranger, the way to Westgreen; and soon after he saw her jump into the water. From this it is to be gathered that a single person, by extraordinary coincidence, rescued two sisters from drowning, within three or four months of each other, one, at least, of the two being quite unknown to him; and that, by a still more extraordinary coincidence, the two women attempted suicide by drowning on exactly the same spot. The natural conjecture that the two might be in fact identical is met by the production of both sisters, and the admission by each of having made the suicidal attempt. The occurrence is altogether most remarkable, and would furnish a fine complication for one of Mr. Wilkie Collins' stories.

WINES.

STANTON & CO.,

Have just received 500 Baskets

KRUG,

From New Orleans, which they sell at

$22.00 Currency for QUARTS.
$24.00 Currency for PINTS.

THEY ALSO OFFER

	Currency.
Heidsieck & Co. Sillery	$19.50
Geisler & Co. Sillery	19.50
G. H. Mumm & Co. Dry Verzenay	20.75
De St. Marceaux & Co. Carte Blanche	20.00
Piper Heidsieck	20.25
L. Roederer Dry Sillery	22.00
Delmonico	23.50
Heidsieck & Co. Monopole	23.50
L. Roederer Imperial	23.00
Moet & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial	24.00
L. Roederer Carte Blanche	25.00
Veuve Cliquot	25.00
Pleasant Valley Paris Exposition	14.00
Pleasant Valley Carte Blanche	15.00
Pleasant Valley Great Western	15.50
Werk's Golden Eagle	16.50

TOGETHER WITH A FULL STOCK OF

GROCERIES, CIGARS, WINES,
LIQUORS,

All which they sell at

LOW PRICES.

Cor. Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY
Chicago Tribune

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

and the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and States, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$2.00
Five copies, one year	...
Ten copies, one year	...
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	...
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	...

TRI-WEEKLY:

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No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

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OF
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NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,
15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between H. M. Kinne and F. M. Bruce, under the firm name of Kinne & Bruce, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. M. Bruce is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. H. M. KINNE, F. M. BRUCE.

Chicago, March 7, 1872.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	* 8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:10 p m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. ‡ Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:00 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	6:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	5:20 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	2:55 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:40 a m	8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	†8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:20 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:20 a m	†8:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:20 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*2:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*9:10 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*9:51 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:25 p m	*8:10 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Keokuk Passenger	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
*Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:30 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	* 8:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	*4:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	* 6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. ‡On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER, the largest Newspaper Advertising Agency in Chicago. Advertisements received for any newspaper published on the continent, at their lowest cash rates. Office, 65 South Canal-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Offices, 454 Wabash-av., and 15 South Canal-st.
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J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 255 East Lake-st.
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W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERRIAM & ... 56 South Canal-st.
A. L. ROBB, ... late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 177 W. Washington-st.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 224 East Washington-st.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 468 State-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 469 State st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich.-av. cor Washington-st.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 173 E. Randolph-st. ...
WARDER, MITCHELL & CO., 96 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 266 E. Lake.
Bag and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. R. NOYSE & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 124 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 135 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av.; also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington-sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 200 W. Rand. & 592 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 44 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 48 West Washington-st.
S. TUCKER & CO., 71 Canal-st.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—37 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 746 W. Lake-st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY & CO., 217 West Madison-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HACKNEY & WHEELER, 29 West Randolph-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Bell Hanging Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., ... and 16 West Randolph-st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and ... Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.
JOHN ATWATER, 113 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CRANDALL, 6 S. Jefferson-st.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal.
J. M. W. JONES, 66 S. Canal-st. and 509 Wabash-av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
STYLES & POWERS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 153 S. Canal & 539 Wabash-av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 509 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 103 West Randolph-st.
SMEAL, REBANKS & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 463 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 229 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 751 and 753 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 6 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 70 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 546 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State-st.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich.-av. & Congress.
G. M. HENDERSON & CO., 252 and 255 Wabash-av.
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Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & WOOD, 231 East Washington-st.
Bushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 200 West Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 205 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
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Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.
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AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 557 Wabash av.
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Clothing (Retail).
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MABLEY & HULL, 121 West Madison-st.
Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 409 to 423 State.
Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av. & Wash. st.
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.
Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
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PHOENIX MILLS, 11 to 13 River-st.
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PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 173 West Madison-st.
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E. NOYES, 300 West Washington-st.
MARCUS D. NOBLE, 553 Wabash av., cor. 12th.
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J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
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TOLMAN & KING, 66 West Lake-st.
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Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 26 Market-st.
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BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 43 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217 219 S. Clinton.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 Michigan-av. cor Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 222 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 136 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph-st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 122 West Washington-st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 286 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
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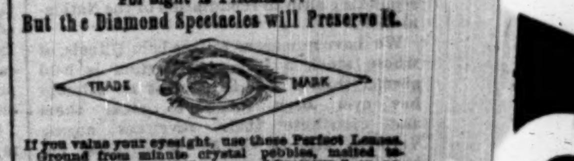

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FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1872.

THE ERIE INFAMY.

The present New York Legislature was elected on the special issue of Honesty *vs.* Corruption, and the country and the world naturally look to it to mete out prompt justice to the surviving scoundrels of Erie. Down to the present moment, the Committees having this business in charge, and the Legislature itself, seem intently studying how not to do the chief thing they were chosen to do. They seem disposed to see if the public will let them off on a mere repeal of the Erie Classification act, with a proviso that Gould and his present compeers shall serve out the full terms which they obtained by means of that act, without any assent of the stockholders. This would be a most lame and impotent conclusion for the eloquent and magnificent Reform party of the last election in New York to come to! If this be done, let them never again write Honesty upon their banners. Let them rather reverse their standards, and evacuate the Capitol to the tune of the Rogue's March.

This Erie stench has been the great American nuisance ever since the abolition of slavery. It is a crime of colossal magnitude and national importance. It is not merely the stealing a railroad worth fifty millions of dollars, but it is the deeper and more damning infamy of legalizing every step in the theft, and condoning with every thief in advance, by the sheer brute power of the State of New York, employed without conscience, and perverted to a purpose and use that render the Empire State itself an accessory to robbery. Neither the professed Reformers nor the Republican party of New York can afford to take this position. They cannot afford to break the jimmy by which the burglar enters, and guarantee the burglar peaceable possession of the premises.

The real hitch in this seething Erie corruption at present is, that Gould's agents have scared the members of the Legislature into the notion that the tier of counties along the line of the Erie Road desire the continuance of the Gould clique in power, on the ground that it is better for *them* that the earnings of the road should be spent along the line of the road, in the furnaces, rolling-mills, mines, branch-roads, car-shops, and other jobs which are run by the ring for their own profit, than that it should be sent to England to pay dividends on the stock. "Concede," they say, "that five-eighths of the stock is owned in England; is it not plain that those five-eighths are in favor of withdrawing all the profits of the road and dividing them among the stockholders; while Gould is in favor of distributing them among us, in the form of contracts, supplies, and wages? Do we gain nothing when Gould puts a new slate roof, three times a year, on the depot at Hornellsville? His profit is largest, because he owns the quarry. But we all get the chips and crumbs." Gould has had mass meetings held in Elmira and other points, where portions of the Erie stealings have been disbursed, and at these meetings the people have been told that, if the British stockholders come into power, their rolling-mills, furnaces, mines, and shops will be closed, their thousands of workmen turned out of employment, the road will be run to pay tribute to John Bull, its character will run down, and the prosperity of towns on its route will be blighted. Not content with this, Gould has prepared a bill, which proposes to enact that the road shall pass into the control of the Supervisors of the counties through which it passes. This "generosity," in giving away the property of other people, is received with as many plaudits as Mark Antony's announcement to the Roman mob that the dead Cæsar had left them each a legacy. By these and other means, petitions from the people on the line of the road, favoring the thieves, have been sent into the Legislature in a manner to make it appear that all that section has been debauched by the small bribery that Gould has practised on it, and that the very people of New York are anxious to take moral rank with Fisk, except that they would sell their reputations at the small rate of about sixpence a head.

If the same system which has debauched the Bar, the Referees, the Courts, and Legislatures, can also succeed with the yeomanry of New York, whom we have been accustomed to call honest, then, indeed, has corruption become more deep-seated and formidable than we had supposed. If the politicians of the New York Legislature, and especially those living in the southern tier of counties, really believe their constituencies have been bought up by Erie money to favor Gould for the pittance they can make out of him, it is idle to expect they will vindicate the rights of the stockholders, the cause of honesty, and the American name abroad. As the stream never rises higher than its source, so the politician never gets above his constituency if he can help it.

We do not yet believe, however, that so large a constituency can be bribed with so small a price. The stockholders, if they should come into power, would expend along the line of the road all the money necessary to run it to the best advantage. The Erie rings certainly have selfishness enough to steal whatever is not so required. But the spectacle of an attempt to bribe a constituency—to debauch a whole people—is so marvellous in its effrontery that, if the moral and business aspects of this question were fairly laid before any portion of the people of New York, they would reject it with indignation as something akin to repudiation of the National debt.

We have numerous railroads in Illinois, of whose stock a larger proportion is held abroad than of the Erie. But no attempt has ever been made to steal them and distribute their revenues among Vermont pedlers, ballet prostitutes, debauched legislators, corrupt Courts, or even "among the people along the line." There are honest people enough in New York to put an end to this Erie nuisance, and the whole country has a direct and powerful interest in seeing it done. But, apparently, the present New York Legislature does not point that way.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, although occupying a geographical place midway between the journals of New York and Boston, and, necessarily, having to contend against both, has made itself a power in the journalism, not only of New England, but of the whole country. Mr. Samuel Bowles, its accomplished editor, has conducted it with such rare ability that he has not only made his paper an excellent family journal, a first-class medium for advertising, and a political power which is felt everywhere, but he has boldly entered into competition with the great dailies of New York and Boston in the matter of news, and so successfully that his paper is no longer simply the medium of news for the interior, but contests the ground for superiority in the very cities where those dailies are published. The Springfield *Republican* is now one of the few really great papers of the United States, and exercises a widespread influence by its fearless expressions of opinion, its admirable correspondence, its excellent summaries of news, and the high tone of its miscellanies and literary criticisms. Its growth has been remarkable, and, indeed, unexampled, in the records of what we may call interior journals. The influence of interior journals is usually local, but the influence of the *Republican* is not confined to Western Massachusetts,—nor even to New England,—but extends to every part of the United States where New England has penetrated. Its position in journalism is well stated in its own prospectus:

> To be, in short, a newspaper that shall be prompt and full in passing history, and, at the same time, an incentive to the noblest thought and the most earnest action in politics, in philanthropy, and in society, and a pure ministrant to the entertainment and instruction of all personal and domestic life,—this is the idea and the effort of the *Republican*. The means it adopts for these ends are simple, rather than sensational, but they embrace the best instrumentalities in journalism. It makes no appeal to the public ear with high-sounding names or glittering specialties; while it declines to rob one subscriber of any share of his money to buy another with strawberry vines or sewing machines; but it is content to be judged by the results of its intelligent and conscientious integrity, and the steady character that time shall bring to it.

The *Republican* has always come up to this high standard of journalism, and the result is manifested in an increase of patronage, and a steady growth which has at last compelled its proprietor to enlarge his facilities, in order to meet both the subscription and advertising patronage. It is now an eight-page, six-column daily, printed upon a new four-cylinder press, and has recently come out in an entirely new and bright dress. We congratulate Mr. Bowles upon the success of his paper, which he so well deserves.

FRED. HECKER AND THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

The new Temperance law, or the act of the Legislature regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in this State, will go into operation on the 1st of July next. The law met with but little opposition in the Legislature, and has been accepted by the people generally as a practical measure to break up the worst abuses attending the liquor traffic. There has been a somewhat spasmodic opposition in certain parts of the State, especially among persons of German birth. The reasons for this opposition are given in detail in the letter from Colonel Fred. Hecker, which we print in THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. Hecker assumes that the design to correct and prevent abuses is not the real object of the bill, but that the true purpose is to enable a fanatical minority to subdue the majority, and enable temperance societies to destroy various branches of industry. In other words, it is a bill to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquor. He enumerates, among the objections to the bill, that it creates a monopoly against the poor; that it will operate directly against farmers, laborers, and tradesmen; that it is immoral, in that it makes vice a source of income, encourages perjury, and stifles charity; brings the public authorities into contempt; violates the right of property, and promotes drunkenness and vice. In support of these several allegations, Mr. Hecker makes, probably, the best argument that the case admits of; but, when examined without passion, it will be found to have little force. The point that a man, to keep a retail liquor establishment, must give a bond in the sum of $3,000, conditioned to the faithful compliance with the law and the payment of all penalties, is an unheard-of oppression, is extremely far-fetched. It is the law now, and has been always, in many parts of this country and Europe, that no person shall have a license to keep a tavern, lodging-house, or drinking establishment without giving security for the good order and behavior of the same, and as a guarantee that the penalties for violations of the law shall be paid. It is a right that society exercises for its own protection. It is no more an oppression or a discrimination against the poor than is the power everywhere exercised to demand a license fee. The license fee is a considerable tax, which hundreds of persons cannot afford to pay, and the argument that the bond is oppressive, when carried out, would equally demand the repeal of any charge for license. Men engage in business subject to all the circumstances which surround it. The man who proposes to keep a saloon does so for the profit it will bring him, and not for any public benefit: there is no law to compel him to keep a saloon, and, if he cannot get security to keep an orderly house and to comply with the laws, he must engage in some other business which his circumstances will permit. He is no worse off than the man who would like to run a flour-mill, or a saw-mill, or a railroad, or a steamboat, but is unable to do so for the want of means or the want of credit. The principal disorders of every large city proceed from the saloons or drinking-houses, where persons of vicious propensities congregate, and where they obtain strong drink. Drinking-houses have been in all times and climes the harbors and meeting-places of the dishonest and turbulent. Society in every land has had to enact police laws for the government and regulation of these establishments, and the objection that this law requires a man to give bond that he will not keep a disorderly house, will not sell liquor to children, and will not further intoxicate men already drunk, is an objection which goes to the whole power and justice of laws for the suppression and prevention of disorder and indecency. The enforcement of this law in this city will not close one saloon which might not be closed with benefit to the public. It will close every house where liquor is sold to boys and women, and where women are kept to entice boys and drunken men to spend money for strong drink. The keepers of saloons who depend on no such patronage for support will, as a body, support the law, which will, by preventing disorders, remove from the general business much of the odium which now belongs to it. This law relates to the sale of liquor at retail alone; if the farmer peddles his wine and cider out by the glass, he becomes a retailer, and must have a license; otherwise the law does not reach him or any other manufacturer.

Colonel Hecker assumes that, if the number of saloons shall be reduced to "a few decent and respectable" ones, the retail prices of drinks will be advanced from 300 to 500 per cent, and the exhausted and weary laborer be deprived of the means of refreshing himself, or be driven to the alternative of using water! When the time shall come that a man shall be unable to conveniently get a drink of beer in Chicago for the want of places where it is sold, we shall be in favor of amending this law.

We think it is safe to assume that the law will hardly so interfere in any way with the consumption of liquor that it will destroy the capital now employed in the production of "grapes, oats, corn, hemp, hops, rosin, and pitch," though it may possibly reduce the business done at the Police Courts. We do not think that the consumption of these commodities will be so diminished that the tax now paid on them will be transferred to the "poorer classes;" but, under Colonel Hecker's assumption that the "poorer classes" do all the drinking, it follows, that they now pay all the taxes collected of the brewers.

Colonel Hecker's objections to the law, on moral and religious grounds, are rather extravagantly stated. All human rights are held subordinate to the rule that they shall not infringe other rights. Though the Bible does say, "Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts," the precept cannot be said to apply to the habitual visitors of saloons. It did not refer to those whose danger of perishing for want of a drink is chronic. The law simply provides that when a saloon-keeper, in the exercise of his franchise to sell liquor, sells the same to any person who is thereby made drunk, and sustains an injury to himself or family, the persons sustaining the loss may have a remedy against the saloon-keeper for the damage sustained. Colonel Hecker's assertion regarding the moral degradation of a wife and mother suing a saloon-keeper for making her son or husband drunk, is not warranted and will be rejected by public opinion. Instead of the case he puts, the parallel which the public generally would put is, that the man who, for gain, plies another person with liquor until he becomes drunk, incapacitated for business, and a disgrace to himself, his family, and society, ought to be as liable for the injuries resulting therefrom as the man who, for gain, would inveigle a wife or daughter into degradation.

The point that Colonel Hecker makes against that clause of the law which declares that a judgment rendered against a saloon-keeper shall be a lien on the real estate which he occupies,—that is, that it shall be a judgment against the landlord,—has more force, in our opinion, than any other part of his argument. We doubt whether it is competent for the Legislature to create liens on real estate in this manner. We do not make landlords responsible for murders committed on their premises when not committed by them, nor for fires starting on their premises when not kindled by them. The Wisconsin Legislature has stricken this clause out of the bill now pending before that body, and we think that it would have been well if it had been omitted from ours. If it is, as Colonel Hecker thinks (and as we are inclined to agree), a stretch of Legislative authority, the Courts will so determine in due time.

A HARD CASE.

Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell, the subjects of the recent Kansas bribery investigation, are certainly in an unfortunate predicament, and one which calls for the commiseration of all just men. They are lustily clamoring for a certified copy of the testimony, that they may bring it before Congress and explain it away, show that they are honest, and that they have never bribed anybody. Like Cæsar's wife, they would be beyond suspicion; but certain evil-minded persons at Topeka seem determined that they shall remain under suspicion. The more loudly they call for the proofs against them, the more pertinaciously these wicked Topekans conceal them. It was cruel enough that their enemies should fasten such a stigma upon them, but it is the refinement of cruelty itself that their own friends, by withholding the testimony, should refuse to enable them to disprove the charges. If the spectacle of a just man struggling with adversity excites the compassion of the gods, what must be their feelings at the spectacle of two just men struggling with adversity, and their own friends, heedless of their cries for help, only driving the iron farther into the flesh?

There is evidently a break in the communications between Washington and Topeka which needs immediate repair, for at present Messrs. Caldwell and Pomeroy are pulling one way, and their Kansas friends another. As long as this lasts, they never will get out of the cloud which envelops them. A story often repeated at last becomes a matter of fixed belief; and, if their Kansas friends do not soon allow them to open their mouths in their own behalf, people will not only think, but actually believe, that they were guilty of all that is charged against them. It appears that, in response to the appeal of the Senators under suspicion to have a certified copy of the testimony and the report against them sent to the Vice President, the State Senate adopted a resolution simply ordering the *testimony* to be sent, without any reference to the report. The House then refused to concur in the resolution, and the Senate refused to recede. The House then passed a resolution of its own to send on the testimony, and the Senate then receded from its position, whereupon the House rescinded its action. After playing battledoor and shuttlecock with Messrs. Pomeroy and Caldwell for several days longer, the resolution was at last passed, instructing the Secretary of State to forward the testimony to the Vice President. But now it appears that the original resolution directing the testimony to be sent is not on the journals of either house. Consequently, no certified copy has yet been made to the Secretary of State by the Clerk of either house. If any copy is sent, it will be a printed copy, and the testimony will not be printed until the last of March. It is further intimated that if greenbacks are worth their face in Topeka it will never be sent. As there is a very general opinion abroad that legal-tender notes are worth par in Kansas, we do not see any chance for Messrs. Caldwell and Pomeroy to vindicate themselves. With their enemies vigorously pressing charges against them, and with their own friends careless to their appeals for help, and heedless of their expostulations, their prospect is indeed a gloomy one.

In the House debate of Wednesday, on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, Mr. Dawes tried to tack on an amendment, which was undesirable in itself, and had nothing whatever to do with the main bill. Stripped of its verbiage, the amendment simply declared that, whenever a laborer or mechanic worked eight hours for the United States, a paternal Government should pay him for ten hours. The proposition is as indefensible as would be one to compel every laborer or mechanic who bought eight loaves of bread to pay for ten loaves. The long debate that ensued is not creditable to the intelligence of the House. It was reserved for Mr. Farnsworth, of this State, to kill the proposed amendment, by moving a proviso that contained the whole matter in a nutshell. The proviso was, that laboring men in the United States who worked ten hours should not be taxed to pay the unearned wages of those Government employes who worked only eight hours. The humor of the motion carried the day, and an absurdity was killed by a laugh.

Among the many happy circumstances which attend the people of the United States is the fact that there is always somebody on the other side of the water, in an unofficial position, who fancies that he is qualified to inform foreign Governments concerning the state of public opinion in the United States. A notable case of this kind is that of Mr. George W. Smalley, who is the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. This gentleman has presented himself to the English people as the expounder of the Treaty of Washington, and, not content with telling the English Government all he knows about that treaty, and assuring them that Mr. Cushing and Mr. Sumner had told him that they agreed with him, he demonstrates to his own satisfaction that Mr. Gladstone, and the British Government generally, are lamentably ignorant upon the subject. This may all be true; but, as interpretations of public opinion in this country, Mr. Smalley's statements are, in our judgment, highly delusive.

It is strange that the usefulness of steam-plows has not been more generally admitted in this country. It would seem that our enterprising agricultural population ought long since to have perfected some machine of this sort. But even in our large farms, where the fastest and strongest of steam-plows could be employed to such advantage, labor and time are still expended in steadfast adherence to the old style of work. The many failures of pretentious models have undoubtedly had much to do with prejudicing the agricultural mind, but prejudice may last too long, and it is high time that in this case it should yield. The first even moderately successful steam plow was made in England in 1858. It was an adaptation of the plans of John Fowler, who first thought of such a possibility, and spent a long life and $350,000 in vain attempts to realize his idea. Within the last six or eight years steam culture has steadily grown in efficiency and in favor. England keeps 1,200 men busy in manufacturing the machines. Individuals and companies keep 500 plows on hand for hire. There is a steady demand for them, and steam-plowed fields are said to yield very large returns. Scotland and Germany are extending their steam culture greatly, and the progressive Pacha of Egypt has 400 of these plows. No finer field for their peculiar powers than our Western prairie, can be found. If they can have a fair trial here, our already immense grain crops ought to be greatly increased, and the price of our food diminished in almost a corresponding degree.

Despatches in yesterday's TRIBUNE report the action of the Legislature and the people of Indiana in relation to the dam across the Calumet, near Blue Island. They claim that the dam should come down, and, as the claim is entirely just, our Legislature or the Canal Commissioners should at once abate the nuisance. The fact that some one has leased some or all of the water-power from the old Canal Trustees, does not in the least invalidate the claim of Indiana. They never had a right to make a lease extend beyond the time when it was agreed that the dam should be removed. The grant by Indiana to the State of Illinois, of the right to flood large tracts of territory in two of its counties, was a courtesy on the part of the former State; and now that the canal is fed from the lake, and the Calumet is no longer needed as a feeder, to keep up the dam to the great injury of Indiana is both wanton ingratitude and gross injustice to our sister State. If the owners of the mill in question have, by a mistake or oversight of the Canal Trustees, acquired any valid claim to damages if the nuisance be removed, let those damages be honestly adjusted and paid; but, in any event, let the faith of Illinois be vindicated by at once according to Indiana all her rights. A joint resolution passed by the Legislature, instructing the Canal Commissioners to carry out the law and remove the nuisance, would be a proper recognition of our obligations to Indiana, for allowing the dam to remain several years beyond the time when it was to have been removed.

The last annual report of the Pennsylvania Coal Mine Inspectors has in it a ghastly page of the accidents and deaths of miners in the year 1871. The various disasters wounded 622 men and killed 273, who left behind them 220 widows and nearly 600 children. It is estimated that one-third of the killed met their death from the lack of secondary shafts into mines; one-third from the explosion of gases; one-sixth from defective roofs; and the remaining one-sixth from unavoidable accidents or their own folly. It appears, then, that the criminal carelessness of employers murdered 310 employes last year. The laws are admirable: every precaution is taken; it is ordered that all mines shall have a second opening, and that an experienced man shall examine them every morning, before the workmen enter. These laws appear on the statute-books, but nowhere else. We now and then punish a man whose negligence sends a railroad train or a ferry-boat to destruction, but year after year the owners of these mines barter human life for money, and go scot free. In Schuylkill County, every fifty tons of coal costs a life. On the other hand, in Columbia County, the laws are enforced, and half a million of tons of coal were mined there last year, in the production of which one man was killed and two wounded. The sharp contrast between Columbia and Schuylkill shows the efficacy of the laws and the crime of neglect to enforce them.

The different way in which different people manage to see the same thing is well exemplified by a recent order of the Sublime Porte and its results. A spasm of morality seized upon the Turkish Government, and, before it recovered from the attack, it had decreed the suppression of all improper illustrated works. So far, so good. Unfortunately, the edict neglected to specify what particular books were to be sacrificed, and so gave the local authorities full discretion. For some time the American missionaries have been circulating among the children of the true believers many small school-books with illustrations, which are, of course, the most harmless imaginable. The true believers saw their chance and improved it. The edict for the suppression of improper works was used to justify the seizure and destruction of these school-books. The motive of the Sultan was, however, an exceedingly good one, and there can be no doubt that he is sincerely desirous of benefiting his country. But, if money is the sinews of internal improvement, we fear that Turkey will perforce go unimproved. The state of her credit is apparent by the conditions of the loan she has lately obtained from the Austro-Hungarian Bank. This corporation wrings 13 per cent interest from her, and laid an additional tax of 1 per cent as a commission for negotiating the loan with itself.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Silas Bailey, of Camp Point, has failed, his liabilities being estimated at $40,000.

—There are at the present date seventy religious societies in Kane County, and sixty-four church edifices, erected at a cost of $475,500, with a capacity of seating 23,000 people.

—The house-moving season has set in with unprecedented violence at Peoria, and domiciles in various parts of the city are getting up on stilts preparatory to camping out on the streets for a few weeks.

—Mrs. Weed, grandmother of Judge Heaton, of Dixon, entered her 104th year on the 21st ult., in good health. She has seen descendants to the fifth generation.

—The Hon. Aaron Shaw is very low with small pox, at his residence in Olney. At latest advices there were hopes of his recovery, although his life had been dispaired of on two occasions previously.

—John Whitsitt, of Pre emption, has bought of Messrs. Mowry & Hawkins, of Geneseo, a red cow, English Durham, weight 2,540 pounds.

IOWA.

Deacon Elias Gilbert, born in New York in 1777, died at Gilbertown last week.

—The members of the First Baptist Church, of Keokuk, subscribed, last Sunday, $6,180 to pay the church debt.

—Columbus City has subscribed $200 toward a brass band, and is now advertising for a brick yard.

—The estimated cost of the new capitol of Iowa is $1,383,057.60.

—Mr. J. D. Guild walked, the other morning, from Atalissa to Muscatine—a distance of 14 miles—to pay his taxes, and returned the same way in the afternoon. He is over 70 years old.

—Edward Ricker, of Davenport, died at Grinnell on Saturday last.

—The legal fraternity of Dubuque are signing a petition to the Iowa delegation in Congress, asking them to use their influence to secure a clerkship in some of the departments at Washington for the wife of Judge Barker.

WISCONSIN.

A Literary Society and Library Association has been formed at West Salem, and some $500 raised for the purchase of a library.

—A single case of small-pox at Wausau has cost the village authorities upwards of $900.

—The Manitowoc *Pilot* announces the death in that city of Christopher Solomon, aged 85. The deceased, the father of ex-Governor Ed. Solomon, of New York, General Fred Solomon, and Colonel Eberhard Solomon, of Missouri, and Herman Solomon and Mr. Rudolph Solomon, of Wisconsin, came to the State in 1855, with his wife, who has preceded him to the better land but a few months. He went through all the principal wars against Napoleon I, distinguished himself repeatedly, and was twice decorated, first with the Iron Cross of Prussia and with the Russian Cross of St. George.

INDIANA.

A coal-mining company is being organized at Mt. Vernon.

—Four students of Hanover College, three of whom were members of the Senior class, were expelled from the college last Thursday.

—An absent-minded Laporte clergyman forgot his engagement to marry a couple until about twenty-three hours after the time appointed for the wedding.

MICHIGAN.

J. C. Deyo, of Jackson, has sold to Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Pa., a pair of bay clipped horses for $4,500.

—An addition of several hundred acres is proposed to be made to the corporate limits of Holland City.

—Gilmore, the Boston Jubilee man, has tendered to J. V. Streeter, of Kalamazoo, the appointment of musical director of the musical societies of Western Michigan which are to participate in the "World's Peace Jubilee" in Boston next June.

—Messrs. Dexter & Noble and F. H. Head, the latter gentleman of Chicago, have formed a copartnership to erect a blast furnace at Elk Rapids. The excavating is to be commenced early in the spring, and the work pushed forward during the summer so as to be ready to go into blast in the fall or early winter.

—The logs put in on the Cass River the present season foot up 128,380,000 feet.

MINNESOTA.

Bishop Whipple is making an effort to raise $20,000 for the purpose of building a new Divinity Hall at Faribault. The Hon. H. T. Welles, of Minneapolis, heads the list with a subscription of $5,000, and Lorenzo Allis, of St. Paul, comes next, subscribing $2,000.

—The trial of William Hicks, at Wabasha, for the murder of a man named Ed. Elliott, was closed on Wednesday of last week. After an absence of three hours, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

PERSONAL.

—The London *Court Journal* says Mlle. Nilsson has made $200,000 in the American cities.

—Treasurer Spinner received on Saturday last the remaining half of the £2 note sent to the conscience fund from Londonderry.

—Samuel Tuthill, of Northville, L. I., owns and occupies the farm which his father, grand-father, great-grand father, and great-great-grandfather owned successively; he being the fifth generation upon the place.

—The second wife of ex-President Tyler is still a very beautiful woman, and of youthful appearance.

—A resident of Denton's Mills, Mich., arrested by a policeman in Detroit two years since, as a deserter, made his appearance in that city on Monday, having served out his original term of enlistment, with one cent in his pocket-book, and was presented with a dinner by his old friend of the police force.

—The late Nathaniel Stevens of Canaan, N. H., placed on record the fact that Major Andre, on being taken to headquarters after his capture, remarked: "When I was a boy in England, an old woman told my fortune, and she said I should end my days on the gallows. I don't know but I am coming to that, after all."

—A Brooklyn policeman last year profited to the extent of $1,800 by being a silent partner in a gambling establishment.

—Scottish papers announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel F. Alison, a younger son of Sir Archibald, the historian. He had been on half-pay since 1862, for wounds received at Lucknow, and had received the Crimean medal and clasps the Turkish medal, and the Indian mutiny medal and two clasps.

—Horace King, colored, was the successful bidder for building the bridge across the Warrior River, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., at $14,000.

—Henry C. Bowen has purchased the woods and a large area of land bordering on Woodstock Lake, Conn., and will create a park.

—Joaquin Miller says of Queen Victoria: "In Whitehall I first saw the Queen of England, a sad and silent woman, whose virtues, charities and simplicity have challenged the admiration of the world; a woman who has turned from the allurements of courts to educate her own children; a woman always clad in uncompromising black. She never wears hoops, nor waterfalls, nor false hair. I think she deserves a crown for this, if nothing more."

—The King of Italy has conferred upon Mr. Edward Whymper the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of St. Maurice et Lazaro, in recognition of the value of his recently published work upon the Alps.

—Edward J. Roye, ex-President of Liberia, was thirty years ago a barber in Terre Haute, Ind. He was as black as the ace of spades, as sharp as his keenest razor, talked Cæsar's Commentaries to his patrons, and appeared to enjoy his superiority over the great majority of his race.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "We have no doubt that the sons of Dr. David Jayne, who succeeded him in business, and who partake of his well-known public spirit and enterprise, will at once proceed to rebuild upon the ruins, and that as soon as practicable, Jayne's granite building will once more be the finest and most imposing edifice in the country."

—Mazzini is in Geneva, where he may be seen on the streets in fine weather. His complexion is pallid, his carriage stooping, and he supports himself with a substantial walking-stick.

—Jacob Wilhartz, a middle-aged German of Louisville, resides over his furnishing store on Portland avenue, and varies the monotony of business by taking naps extending from four to sixteen days. No one but the landlord disturbs him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Raleigh, N. C., is to have a paper entitled *We Know*.

—The Trustees of the Union Benevolent Association of Washington some time ago purchased a site for a cemetery, and it is now ready for use. The plat contains about seven acres, and is located on Rock Creek, a short distance beyond the Boundary, and is easily accessible by Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth streets. A substantial vault has been completed, and other improvements made. The bodies interred in the old burying-ground on Twelfth street will be removed at an early day, and the place sold.

—The beef and mutton trade at Portage Lake is a little off at this time, while the juicy mackerel and gout-producing dried red herring are high and dry in public favor.

—The first case in Kansas under the new liquor law is reported from Delphos, where a Mrs. Donahue has just recovered a verdict of $100 against a saloon-keeper for selling liquor to her husband.

—A Pennsylvania editor returns thanks for a serenade, and says: "In many localities this might be a thin way of expressing one's appreciation of a favor of this kind; but here, where the wells are nearly all dry, and the town is surrounded by a prohibitory law two miles wide, nothing better can be tendered."

—A new and ingenious advertising dodge is to print an advertisement upon a strip of paper like a telegraphic despatch, and inclose it in an envelope of the telegraphic pattern.

—Yokohama, Japan, is to be lighted with gas. The Company is of native formation, and the works are to be supplied from Glasgow, Scotland.

—A new safe has been invented which makes things very unpleasant for burglars. The walls are filled with gunpowder in such a manner that the blow of a sledge, or the cutting of a chisel, in the attempt to rob the safe, will ignite the powder, blow off the outer crust, annihilate the burglar, and leave the contents of the safe uninjured.

—Rutger B. Miller, of Utica, N. Y., predicts that the land in the Northwest burned over last fall, will be covered, this season, with a species of cotton plant, called botanically epilobium, but vulgarly fire-weed. Mr. Miller claims that the plant is capable of being used for the same purpose as cotton. He has made candle and lamp wicks out of it, and ropes which bore as much weight as cotton rope of the same size. Carded and spun, it made excellent yarn, from which a stocking was knit. It will make good batting, and the finest of paper, being almost equal to silk for this purpose.

—It is stated in the New York *Evening Post*, that in Sweden licenses for the sale of liquors are put up at auction, and are sold for cash to the highest bidder. Hours of closing are designated for every beer-shop, and strictly adhered to. No liquor may be sold to a child or drunkard, and money cannot be recovered for liquor sold on credit. The bars provide warm food, tea, and coffee, which, to a certain extent, supplant intoxicating drinks.

—A traveller in Polynesia concludes as follows a description of the women of Tahiti:

> The most bashful and coy never will pass you without a greeting, a glance of the eyes, and a slight gathering in of her dress with her elbows, to exhibit her buxom figure to full perfection. Or else, perhaps, she will come up coquettishly, and ask you for the loan of your cigar, take a few puffs at it, and hand it back again gracefully to the rather astonished owner; and then, with a parting compliment, which you don't most likely understand, let you go your way in peace—or not. The proper way to walk with your lady-love in Tahiti is as follows: You put your arm round her neck, and she hers round your waist, and hangs on your breast in a limply, affectionate manner. It is as much *selon les règles* as walking arm-in-arm, and much prettier to look at.

—Francis Skiddy, the well known steamship owner and banker, of New York City, has associated himself with the Gallego Mills Company, of Richmond, Va., and they will shortly commence the erection of a mammoth cotton manufacturing mill on the site of the Gallego Mills, southwest corner of Canal and Twelfth streets. The new building will be the largest one of its kind in the United States. The plans and specifications of the structure are not yet completed. Captain Skiddy has taken $50,000 worth of stock in the new enterprise.

CHICAGO'S RAILROAD.

What a Cincinnatian Saw and Heard at Omaha, Council Bluffs, and on the Union Pacific Road.

Ogden, Utah (Feb. 27), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Chicago is the real Eastern terminus and beneficiary of the Union Pacific Railroad, although upon the map it appears to be Omaha. It is Chicago's railroad. Before ground was broken at Omaha, on the 5th day of November, 1865, and work commenced on the Union Pacific Railroad, at which time George Francis Train was called a fool for saying the road would be completed in five years,—at that time I say, there was not a railroad in the direction of Chicago nearer than 125 miles, yet now there are four, and more projected. Nearly all the travel over the great trans-continental highway passes through Chicago. Trains make close connection at Omaha, and instead of that ambitious city being the terminus, it is merely a lunch station, where passengers on the continental route between Chicago and San Francisco can get a drink and a sandwich and pass on. Soon the great iron bridge will be completed over the Missouri River at Omaha, and then it is doubtful if the passengers on Chicago's railroad will even honor Omaha by taking a drink there.

The great stream of travel from the Pacific slope and Far West passes right on to Chicago, and only occasionally a fellow switches off to go to St. Louis. As for Cincinnati, "we never mention her" out on this road. All the railroad posters and placards have Chicago upon them in great big letters, plain, fancy, fat, black, long, thick, slim, slender, red, blue, black, dun-colored and no-colored; some leaning over, some nearly on their heads, some straight up, some bursting out into tri-colored flowers, some in bronze, some in water colors, and all spelling out that magic word, Chicago. To read them one would think that everybody in the world who wanted to go anywhere was bound for Chicago, or, if he had any other objective point, he must needs go through Chicago to get there.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, just before crossing the Missouri, I noticed a great number of engines going this way and that way, some pulling cars and others not, and all seeming in inextricable confusion, but they all had a great big gilt "C" upon them, standing for Chicago, and I knew that however much they might plunge about over the plain, they all come from Chicago, and were going back to Chicago, and belonged to Chicago roads.

Crossing over to Omaha, I found Chicago papers everywhere, and Cincinnati papers nowhere. I found boxes, barrels, baskets, cases, casks, carpet-bags, knapsacks, hampers, bundles, band-boxes, butter firkins, buckets, and every tangible article of the sort labelled Chicago, some rudely marked with pot-brush, lamp-black and turpentine, and others with stencil plate, but all with Chicago,

The famous and wonderful city,
The proud and magnificent city,
The Queen of the North and the West.

While in Omaha I eat Chicago bread and butter, drank Chicago coffee (it had stopped there long enough to be branded), which was handed me by a Chicago waiter, who said he was going back; talked with Chicago men, read Chicago papers, picked my teeth with Chicago tooth-picks, was shaved by a Chicago barber, who had been run out by the fire, but was going back; and would have smoked Chicago cigars if I had smoked any of any sort. Then I came out on Chicago's great railroad that leads to the Pacific, took a berth in a Chicago car, owned by a Chicago man, conducted by a Chicago conductor, and kept in order by a Chicago porter.

A newsboy came in—a Chicago newsboy, no doubt—with a huge bundle of papers, saying: "*Times* and TRIBUNE, gentlemen; *Times* and TRIBUNE, 10 cents."

"Give me a *Herald*," I said, taking out a shinplaster.

"*Herald*? what *Herald*? There's no such paper in Chicago."

"I mean the New York *Herald*. Did you ever hear of it?"

"Oh, yes; but I sell Chicago papers—*Times* and TRIBUNE, gentlemen: *Times* and TRIBUNE, latest editions; all about the Alabama business—have one, sir?"

At the stations every fellow would come for his *Times* or TRIBUNE, and go off into a corner to read it as if it was the only paper published.

Hundreds of miles out we were dashing over the plains at thirty miles an hour, when we pulled up at a switch to let a freight train pass that was so long that the switch would not hold it. Two enormous engines drew the monster along. I raised my eyes from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to see, and noticed that nearly every car had upon it, in large characters, "Chicago and San Francisco Fast Freight Line."

FROM WASHINGTON SOUTHWARD.

A Day at Richmond — Governor Walker and His Legislature—Street Scenes and People.

First Glimpse of North Carolina—Wilmington Since the War—The Bandit Band of Lowrey.

Sketches of Ex-Senator Abbott and Ex-Governor Holden.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.

I have several times wished to make an excursion to Charleston and Wilmington, the ports of the Carolinas, my personal knowledge of the South having terminated heretofore at Norfolk and the James and Appomatox Rivers. The winter is the only season good for comfort and health to one not acclimatized on the low coasts below the Chesapeake, and, when I saw that brilliant Chicago delegation arrive in Washington last Friday, I knew that the interests of your city were already well attended to, and I hastened off at the wink.

THE JOURNEY TO RICHMOND.

A delicious moonlight night on the broad cove-making Potomac, passing the heights of Mount Vernon the day of Washington's birth,—the bells of the large steamboat tolling as we reached the spot,—gave me time for a stroll on the promenade-deck with a cigar, discoursing with a phlegmatic, unpivotal Englishman, who was on his way to estimate the coal-fields of Virginia and see if it was worth the while of his employers to invest their capital in them. Toward 9 o'clock I turned into a cold but well-clad state-room, and had just got into a dream (unreal, I fear) that Congress had ordered Chicago to be rebuilt, and that General Grant had for once prevailed upon his "Administration Senators" to believe him in earnest in recommending it, when the porter knocked and cried: "Acquia Creek!"

Placed in what are called Couch coaches,—barbers' chairs, rigid as if made for corpses, and shrouded all in white linen, where to lie down is to get the kidney disease, and to sit upright is to see old fields and fine woods, and bits of too-companionable starlight float by, and any way to catch cold, which I did,—I arose at Richmond at the inhospitable hour of 3, and was rattled off to the Ballard House, seeing nothing by the way but a streak of the James River all afire with the suppressed pulsation of blooming furnace-stacks, which tinted red the island, the rapids, and the rebuilded bridges.

RICHMOND RESUMED.

Next morning it was agreeable to see on the breakfast-bills that the price of living in the city taverns had been reduced to $3 a day,—enough for any tavern-keeper but Shylock,—and, turning into the streets, I recognized a good deal of the old South in such signs as:

"Nice Cold Snacks at Any Hour!"

(Snack means a bite out of something dry.)

"Mayhew & Take's Sewing Machines: General Robert E. Lee's Favorite!"

(Does this gifted man, then, take a stitch in time, up yonder, where we all know he is?)

The streets of Richmond are thrifty, busy, handsome, and many really beautiful blocks meet the eye,—some constructed of ornamental iron, others of the beautiful granite quarried at the city, and many built of the good brick hereabout. The grades of the streets are steep and unreformed, and all the cabmen perched on the steep places are negroes, who drive a queer sort of half-landau, ready, like an umbrella, to fly up and box you in. The stores are often wide and deep, and the Northerner and the Jew, that emulous coalition, have settled here in large numbers.

THE COMPLETED VIRGINIA MONUMENT.

The monument to Washington is now completely finished, and it is one of the finest groups of open-air art that we have; the Cincinnati fountain being the other. Crawford's most elaborate work is the equestrian statue surmounting this group,—a sort of flamboyant figure, every hair alive, the horse's tail violently enraged, the neck inflamed, nostrils prodigious. Against that calm, gray sky they were holding a wild hullabaloo, and below, in various attitudes of inconsistency, the great statesmen and troopers were each pursuing his personal course, in selfish indifference of his neighbor. Patrick Henry was singing the *Marseillaise*, and resembled the picture of Rouget de Lisle; Mr. Nelson was signing a paper with an air; Mr. Marshall was pensive in his silken gown; Light-Horse Harry knew his business; Lewis—I believe it was Lewis—wore his shaggy furs. I forget the other two, but think they were Jefferson and Madison. This State has a big list to select from, and there is plenty of sense in it yet. The monument is very noble and worthy, but, like all mass-meeting monuments, there is no unity of purpose in it. Horses have no business to be standing on the summits of four barrels, except in circuses; and wise lawgivers and founders of States never, in temperate moments, get underneath such reckless horses.

What would you do about it? Why! put the horse and rider down on a pedestal in the street, where the other horses go, and let the statues of statesmen doing indoor work stand indoors, and those addressing the crowd stand appropriately outside in public places natural to them. One great incongruous monument is no nobler for its latitude and amplitude of subjects. The truth of sculpture is in its pure Greek unity and reference to neighboring conditions. There may be a baker's dozen of figures in the group, as in that of Niobe, but they must have reference to each other, and a purpose at the moment akin. This is a first-class monument at Richmond, but these are *sotto voce* remarks.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

Some friends took me into both houses of the Legislature, and I sat down some time listening to the debates in the Delegates' Chamber. The oyster question was up as usual, and the Delegate from tide-water, with a head like a pair, stem upwards, was holding animated talk on the half-shell with the Delegate from hill-country, whose head was Roman, frizzled, and the substance of whose remarks was ponderous poppycock. I did not stay long enough to see who got the oyster.

This Legislature is well-behaved, charitable, and politics are not violently introduced. There are several negro members, of more or less account, well dressed, and respected. The old State House has been repaired, and is clean and commodious, and it possesses a fair library. The Legislature is said to be defective in men of financial grasp and confidence to manage the question of funding the State debt, and a good many are demagoging on it; but the Governor stands up against the Legislature for full justice to the public creditor.

A TALK WITH GOVERNOR WALKER.

The Governor of the State of Virginia is justly referred to, with the pride of the Richmond folks, as "the handsomest man in the State." I found him in a long and narrow office just off the House of Delegates,—the room once used for the Confederate Court of Appeals, or Supreme Court, I forget which,—sitting alone behind a writing-desk, signing bills and Executive papers. He has a superb figure, carriage, and face. His height is good, and his shoulders and limbs are fine and sufficient, without excess of flesh; while his pleasing and yet strong manly countenance and features, good skin, blue eyes, greyish dark hair and mustache, and good contour, complete a portrait seldom realized in the living presence. One is apt to suspect, behind so many bodily graces and such happy temper, a nature light and boyish, or the voluptuary's life rounded with politics; but Walker appears to have been a successful man in affairs, politics, war, and society, and equal to occasions, as well as able to keep the surroundings in repose by native prudence, sensibility, and the soft answering which turns away wrath. He is, at any rate, the representative of the conservative, the moderate, the reviving South as it will be, under good providences and its own natural leadership, for the next twenty years. He is the foremost man in the legitimate politics of the South as it stands, by right of leading and of keeping unimpaired the whole of his popularity at the head of the chief community of the South,—a Commonwealth, be it said, which never showed wiser political sagacity than just now. They found this man among them, a Northern gentleman and officer, who had come to live among them like a citizen, and not to rise to consideration by wooing the lower classes, organizing with demagogues, or peddling at Washington. They took him up, took every amendment, however hard for the moment, and patiently solicited for a long time readmission to the Union. When they were gratified, they brought up the cannon and fired them off on the same spot where the guns had announced the retirement from the Union.

THE OLD DOMINION BRAN NEW.

Since that day Virginia has been a reposed, progressive, kindly State to negroes and strangers alike. The work was done by splitting the Radical party in half, and combining with the Walker movement the sagacious and liberal part of the Democracy, which, in the act of fusion, became nationalized. Precisely the same thing happened in Missouri. Virginia was saved the infliction of a vast carpet-bag debt, and slowly, but with signs of returning health, the invalid State walks over its wasteful battle-fields to the nobler contemplation of its resources for the victories of peace. The injudicious Henry A. Wise and John Letcher, the last inflictions upon Virginia, opposed the Walker movement, and Wise predicted 25,000 majority against him. After he was elected, this old Wise issued a screed saying, "The white men of Virginia had arisen in their might!" The old gas-house! The white majority of the State is only about 18,000 and Walker got 16,000 majority, with plentiful negro votes to be counted in it.

The Richmond newspaper press is the best in the South, excepting at New Orleans, unless Louisville and St. Louis be considered in the South. The *Dispatch* appears to be the most profitable. Most of these papers are edited with intelligence superior to passion. Amongst the Northern men settled at Richmond, and doing well, are Colonel Mulford, long Commissioner of Exchange on the part of Northern prisoners on the James River. General Grant turned him out of a Federal office, on the ground that he was "too intimate with Rebels,"—a strange paraphrase of "Let us have peace." Albert Ordway, a Northern man, was nominated by Rodney Lee, General Lee's son, as Major of one of the State militia regiments, of which John Shean, late of the Confederate army, is Colonel. The Conservative Republicans ran Ordway against Porter, also, for Congress. Good order prevails in Richmond, and it is again a rich city. The negro vote is divided; and nothing can be more fatal to the South and healthy politics than to see the races arrayed as a unit against each other. Richmond and Charleston have now conservative and thrifty City Governments, with negroes recognized and obeyed in the police, militia, and city offices.

In view of these things, and his great popularity in the State, the Cincinnati Convention ought not to run lightly by the name of Gilbert Walker as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD,

the great enterprise of the seaboard South, is seen at Richmond to give hope and confidence in all business circles. Its shipping and freight depot on the James will be at the farm of Franklin Stearns, two miles below the city, and one of the large hills of the town is now being tunnelled to attain that point. The railway, it is said, will continue down the Peninsula to Hampton Roads.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILWAYS.

The Southern railway system is insufficient, and most of the existing lines incomplete. Newbern and Wilmington are the Atlantic *termini* of the two belt lines intended to go westward through the Commonwealth of North Carolina; but the one attains, after a desultory course, only Morganton, which is near the foot of the Alleghenies, 360 miles from the sea. The other stops after 130 miles on the way from Wilmington to Charlotte, and requires more than 250 miles added to take it across the western frontier to Cleveland or Knoxville. These roads, and their few unfinished branches, are crossed by the two systems, south ward from Danville to Charlotte, and from Weldon to Wilmington, respectively. There are something above 1,200 miles of rail in the State. The over-issue of railway bonds by Littlefield, Holden, Swepson & Co. has availed nothing to this populous but unconnected Empire.

Nothing more attests the poverty of the South in capital, credit, management, and enterprise, than to see the eight or nine railways, between the Valley of Virginia and Atlanta, which halt at the base of the Appalachian Ridge, perfectly impotent to get across it, although built on both sides to the opposing slopes. After many years of waiting, New York and California capital are at last crossing this ridge for the Virginians at the White Sulphur Springs; but, if your eye will follow down the ridge, you will note irresolute or paralyzed efforts to cross at Morganton, Sharon, Yorkville, Spartanburg, Greenville, and Walhalla. The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad was opened in 1840. Its present Directory is in the interest of the Baltimore allies of the Pennsylvania Railway, and the latter Company will speedily operate the whole Atlantic coast trunk line from Washington to Texas, and from Cincinnati to the Gulf.

The South has been overestimated by Northern people. Below Richmond the country is the desolation of pine woods, with the irritation of wild shanty settlements supinely swallowed in the sand. Cows there are none to see; the chickens lay their scrawny eggs with scarcely a rejoicing cackle; both sexes smoke clay pipes. I favor an appropriation by Congress to give one new clay-pipe to every traveller on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

North Carolina has nearly the population of Virginia, more than Wisconsin, and about the same as Michigan, Iowa, or Georgia, viz., 1,071,361, of which 678,470 are white. The white vote is said to be in the majority about 38,000, while the white vote in Virginia has only 18,000 majority. Nevertheless, North Carolina, guided by a smaller and more factious set of native politicians, has been gutted at Raleigh of bonds and cash, its debts enormously increased, and the repose and progress of the State are interrupted by white and black scoundrels, who ramp over some of its most productive regions. The Lowrey mulatto outlaws, in Robeson County, have committed 17 murders and above 300 robberies. With rewards of $45,000 for their carcasses, dead or alive, they go at liberty, after nine years of outrage. The spirit of the community is disorganized, querulous, and without the convalescing energies of a modern State. Wilmington is the chief town, with less than 14,000 people.

PICTURE OF WILMINGTON.

This is a well-built place, with a good social life, a good river, fair trade, and no environs. The war continues to be fought out there, and the *ton* will have no social communication with Northern residents. The hotel called the Purcell House is said to be the best in the State. I found it fair to middling. The Republicans control the city, and the Mayor comes from the North.

The city revenue of Wilmington in 1871 was $217,902, more than half derivable from loans. The real estate tax brought $54,000, and the special license and bar-room permits brought $34,000. The cost of the Government was equal to its whole revenue. The real estate tax stood at $1.75 on the $100. The *per capita* tax, calling the population 15,000, is $6.20, which the Mayor offsets with Chicago $21.65, New York, $29.57, Montreal, $5.23, Philadelphia $13.73, and other pleasing figures.

The streets of Wilmington, North Carolina, cost $17,000, the police $19,000, the hospitals and paupers $13,000, the fire department $6,200, etc. The street force was 8 mules and carts and 30 laborers; the police force, 2 Captains, 3 Sergeants, and 30 men. The Mayor's salary is $1,500. The fire department includes 3 steam fire engines, and there are 138 gas lamps on the streets. The city debt is $575,000, of which $462,000 is bonded. The property of the corporation is put down at $102,000 the City Hall standing at $75,000, with a theatre in the main body of it. There were 198 buildings put up at Wilmington in the year 1871, valued at $370,000. The Mayor's new report suggests a public park, free schools, etc. He says: "During two years not one individual has visited the City Hall to inspect the city accounts or indeed, in any way to examine the books." There were 321 deaths in 1871, 585 police arrests, and 20 paupers in the Poor House. Billiard saloons paid $10 a month tax per table; brokers, $25 a month; bar-rooms, $15 a month; private carriages, $5 a year; circus performances, $25 a day; horses, $3 each a year; patent-medicine pedlers, $30 a month; shooting galleries, $50 a month; turpentine stills, $5 a month, and telegraph messages, 5 cents apiece, sent anywhere.

You will not fail to note the disproportion between shooting galleries taxed at $50 a month, and no citizen public-spirited enough to take a sight through his spectacles at the Mayor's accounts. The man who shoots at a mark and keeps away from the City Hall, is the Southern Constitutional statesman of elevated views. During the war, there were in one year upwards of 400 foreign arrivals here, of blockade-runners; but the people have kept none of the money.

PRICE OF NORTH CAROLINA STAPLES.

The wealthiest man in Wilmington is Mr. Kidder, a native of New York, worth about $400,000, of which he is vaguely said to have "made" one-sixth by never paying insurance. The leading banker, Dawson, is worth half as much. The chief railroad man and Mayor, Martin, is a native of New England. The Confederate defender of Fort Fisher against Terry, who was killed in the attack, was Whiting, a native of Massachusetts, held in high esteem by the Southern people. In fact, Wilmington is made up in great part of New Englanders who came here at an early date to deal in naval stores, about the application and value of which with regard to the marine of the world their seafaring proclivities had so well informed them. Many of the wealthiest men here are Republicans. The County gives about 1,600 Republican majority.

The past season has been signalized by the extraordinarily high price of naval stores, owing to the smallness of the supply and the failure of foreign provision. Resin used to be unsalable, and the average price of turpentine not higher than 40 and 45 cents per gallon. Turpentine is quoted at 85 cents per gallon this day, (Sunday, Feb. 25); resin at $4.44 per barrel, strained, and $7 for low pale; crude turpentine at $4.15 for hard and $6.15 for yellow dip; and tar at $2.65 per barrel. There are now in port one French schooner, three German barques, four brigs, and 21 schooners, many of which are loading for Havana and the West Indies. A steamboat has just been completed for the neighboring waters, built here.

As long ago as 1750 this province exported 61,528 barrels of tar, 12,055 of pitch, 10,429 of turpentine, 100,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and 762,000 staves. At present, not a barrel to enclose these staples is manufactured at Wilmington, though the oak abounds in the neighborhood; all are brought from the North.

The rice trade has been almost completely suspended in North Carolina, owing to the unwillingness of the freed negroes to labor in the unwholesome swamps. This trade had a singular beginning. In 1695, a ship from Madagascar brought some rice to Charleston, and the settlers had explained to them the method of culture. Thus Africa sent both the seed and the cultivators.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

The Republican party of the State, since Holden's expulsion, generally took upon John Pool, United States Senator, as their leader. He is from the extreme east or older portion of the State, in the Dismal Swamp peninsula; and, the year before the rebellion, was the Whig candidate for Governor. Pool is 45 years old, and generally ranks as a reckoning, judicious politician. He has a good deal of land, and is fairly well off. Matt. Ransom, the newly-elected Democratic Senator, was a Confederate officer; his disabilities have been removed, and without much brilliancy, he is reputed a considerate, ascertainable person of name.

The authorities at Washington and the Senate are playing a despicable part in this State. The leaders of the Republicans first urged the Democrats here to elect Zebulon B. Vance, saying:

"We will attend to his disabilities. He is your best man. Rely upon our efforts to qualify him."

With Vance elected, the carpet-baggers and Abbott immediately pushed for the seat, encouraged by the same crowd which played the dishonorable ruse concerning Vance.

ABBOTT'S CONTEST FOR RANSOM'S SEAT.

There is no logic or equity in giving a seat to the man Abbott. He received only the votes of the Republican caucus, which was a minority of the Legislature, and wishes to squeeze into the Senate upon the shallow plea that, Vance being ineligible, all votes cast for him are likewise ineligible on any other ballot. With Holden editing the pet-baggers' organ at Washington, and his partner Morris, Executive Clerk of the Senate, where all such subjects come up for secret deliberation, Abbott has hoped to accomplish this deed of the sneak and sit amongst the representatives of States. A delegation from Wilmington have just returned from Washington, where they were ostensibly to ask an appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear River, and they report the following men as certain to vote for Abbott's illegal admission, leaving eight votes yet to be obtained:

Hamlin, Lot Morrill, Patterson, C..., Justin Morrill, Edmunds, Wilson, Anthony, Buckingham, Conkling, Scott, Ca..., Sherman, Pool, Morton, Chandler, ... (Mich.), Howe, Carpenter, Harlan, W..., Ramsey, Windom, Brownlow, Spencer, Sawyer, Pool, Lewis, Kellogg, West, F...gan, Hamilton, Cole, Corbett, Nye, Ste..., Caldwell, Pomeroy, Clayton, Rice, Hitchcock.

It is difficult to believe that Lot Morrill, Patterson, and Justin Morrill, will vote for Abbott's admission, under the circumstances. The Legislature of North Carolina, which defeated Abbott, was elected under Holden's own districting, and while the Executive offices of the State were filled by Republicans. The people of the State were disgusted and outraged by the railway swindles of Swanson, Littlefield, and Holden. The State is naturally poor, and people poor, and the debt piled upon the Commonwealth since the war is cruel. It has not built one mile of railroad. Abbott represents that state of affairs.

I said to the Postmaster at Wilmington: "How was it possible for the Republican Legislature to heap up that terrible debt upon this State? What excuse exists? Where is the money?"

He said that he could not tell,—nor could any man tell.

ABBOTT AT ABBOTTSVILLE.

"Abbott had it in his power," said a Republican to me, "to play as proud a part in this State as Governor Walker in Virginia; but he consulted himself, and found that he had no parts for the performance. He is a good-looking man, of aristocratic feelings, and would like to be supported by the respectable elements; but it was easy to go the other way."

Despite his affiliation with the "lewd fellows of the baser sort," Abbott finds it impossible to get down as low as some of the State politicians. The negroes are opposed to him for outbursts of natural rage. A gentleman told me that, sitting down with the Senator at dinner, one day at Abbott's, a negro politician, one of the sable leaders of Wilmington, suddenly intruded himself before the dinner-party.

"Senatam Abbott, I'd just like to speak to you a minute particulum."

"Get out of this room, you d—d scoundrel," cried Abbott, "or I'll brain you with a piece of porcelain. Go out! Get!"

The darkey went back to Wilmington and stirred up the faubourgs against Abbott. He said he wasn't a good supplement to the civil rights man.

Abbott has appearance and energy enough to distinguish himself otherwise than as a mendicant before the Senate on a plea of false pretences. He has built a little town on the Wilmington & Charlotte Railway some miles from the former city, and established the Cape Fear Building Company, to saw and ship, from the woods around, ready-made houses. He had but $15,000 of his own, but induced capital to the amount of $... from New Hampshire, his native State, and elsewhere. He lives beside his mill, in a low frame cottage, with white chimneys and pretty bays, verandahs, and nooks. The pursuit of such a meritorious enterprise and the recollection of one term spent in the Senate, should have been enough for a proud man; but the genius of carpet-bagging is to demoralize. The man throws himself upon the organized ignorance of the State, hardens his face against public condemnation, and, in the end, loses his grip, and has to support himself by tricks and rings.

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS RIVALS.

The whole edifice of the carpet-bagger over the South is tottering. The debauched negro voter is wearying of his tempter. The scallawag element of the party has kicked off the carpet-bag element. Parson Si... has been making speeches against them. The native Republicans of the State are stronger without them. There are many fine specimens of native Republicans all over the South, like Senator Alcorn and Judge Daniel L. Russell. Russell was a Captain in the Confederate army, cashiered for ... an enrolling officer. He had a big plantation in Brunswick County, plenty of negroes, and a hundred head of mules. After the war, like Mahone, of Virginia, he set himself for progress and the new society, joined the Republican party, and was made a District Judge. In that capacity he has been the defender of the new negro citizen and the scourge of the white marauder. He weighs 250 pounds, is young, good-looking, slow and moderate of speech, but of vigorous decision of character, and quite unlike his associate, old Judge Clarke, who is a brave old soldier run to talk.

The Governor of the State, at present, is Tod Caldwell, a native,—a grim, morose, manly and determined magistrate, and without the jesuitry and corroding ambition of Holden. Possible aspirants for his seat within the party will be "Windy Billy" Smith, so-called for some local reasons; Tom ..., of Rockingham County,—a handsome young man and good roadside orator; and Colonel O. H. Dockery,—a well-to-do farmer of Richmond County, well educated and agreeable, late member of Congress.

HOLDEN'S CHARACTER.

William Holden, the impeached and removed Chief Magistrate, is a large-framed, slightly stoop-shouldered, reflective-looking man, of more than ordinary power, both as writer and a politician, but without principles, except personal future, and by avocation alternately a demogogue and a satrap. Before the war, he was the most fulsome fugleman of the doctrines of Calhoun, which he popularized, harped upon, and put in the minds of boys and sucklings, by which many thousands of them rolled their heads in the bloody dust of war, while their teacher was meantime preparing for a comfortable change of look-out as the introducer, expounder, and executor of the wildest notions of Federal supremacy.

He was, without justice, kept from the social cloisters of what was called the aristocratic South;—but this embargo only developed the social ambition to the full in Holden, and he made a life struggle to capture Society by the flank movement of politics and power. Just previous to the war, he made his last and most desperate struggle to receive the nomination for Governor in a Democratic Convention. Failing there, revenge, added to desire, made him ripe for the possibilities of the approaching era of violence.

As an editor, he was the best North Carolina ever had in the matter of adroitness, fullness, a tolerable literary style, and watchful industry. But he was always reconnoitering to appropriate to his fortune new men, particularly young men, that he might have a personal cohort. Made Governor in the reptilian era after the war, when things sublime, slimy, and voracious came from the gulfs and remoteness of Society, Holden's administration was an orgie, the price of which succeeding generations will smart to pay. It is not clear that he partook in person largely of this costly debauch, but he was the Lord of the Feast. To him came the handwriting on the wall, and, after a feeble attempt to conduct a campaign against the rising hostility of the tax-payers, he beheld a new Legislature come in on the ... lots of aroused suffrage, and he lost his crown.

Driven from the State, he appeared to see a possibility of assembling the corrupt purposes and schemes of the Southern lobby under an organ at Washington, and repaired thither to take charge of the mess. Disheartened, humiliated, feeling that at best this was poor business for him,—to trust the sops and slices of boys,—he has, with some return of dignity, given up the task, and President Grant, it is said, proposes to send the broken old scribe to a South American mission. *Requiescat in pace!* GATH.

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THE NEXT EXPOSITION.

Annual Meeting of the Woollen Manufacturers' Association.

The Next Woollen Exposition to Be Held in Chicago.

Last Year's Protection Resolutions Again Adopted.

The annual meeting of the Woollen Manufacturer's Association of the West and South was held at the Tremont House yesterday morning, the President, George S. Bowen, of Chicago, in the Chair. There were also present, Daniel Jones, of Watertown, Wis.; W. W. Eggleston, of Rock Island; D. Hill, of Chicago; Joseph Warder, of South Bend; Paris Gibson, of Minneapolis; M. B. Blodget, of Lowell, Mich.; J. G. Stolp, of Aurora; Richard Street, of Waukesha; John Kinsey, Chicago; H. S. Dickerman, of Springfield, Ill.; A. S. Schooley, of Chicago; J. P. Goodale, of Elgin; J. H. Howard, of Chicago.

EXHIBITION BLANKETS.

Previous to the meeting being called to order Mr. Gibson exhibited a pair of beautiful woollen blankets, which were manufactured at Minneapolis. They will favorably compare with any made in the country, or in the world. The manufacture of woollen goods is comparatively new in the West, but the work turned out is excellent. The number of mills is increasing every year, and before another decade the home market will not be as dependent as now upon Eastern mills for a supply of woollens.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT BOWEN.

The President, in calling the assemblage to order, expressed his satisfaction at the large number present. All the books of the Association had been destroyed in the fire. He had thought, when amid the ashes, that the Association had better be abandoned, but he had become convinced that there was some life yet in Chicago, and he was sure there was strength and vitality among the woollen manufacturers. All would agree with him that great improvement had been made in the manufacture of woollen goods, and the specimen blanket illustrated the principal that they had grown into a higher civilization in regard to manufacturing woollens. Better goods were being produced, and they were learning a great deal every day. The present price of wool made it incumbent upon the manufacturer to avail himself of every source of information which would enable him to produce goods at the least possible expense. An increased production would decrease the expense, and successful manufacturers realizing the necessity of reducing the number of articles, and making what they do well. Mr. Street now gave his whole attention to shawls, and those made by him stand first on the list of shawls shown in the Chicago market.

Mr. Dickerman said Mr. Leiter had told him that there were no foreign shawls that would compare with them.

The President had shown some goods manufactured in the West to ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, who was surprised, having no idea that such goods were produced in this country. A great many people had an idea that they could not get anything good except it came from a foreign country. He (the President) thought differently, and had been trying to teach others so. He had found, in the course of his travels, that people were willing to wear American goods to a very much larger extent than they have ever done before. He thought it was necessary to make some arrangements for the annual exhibition to be held in Chicago. A building could be procured, and the expense would be very light.

ACCOUNTS STRAIGHTENED.

The Secretary stated that the receipts during the year were $105, and the expenditures $[illegible]. The deficit, $[illegible], was collected and handed to him.

Letters were received from several members regretting their inability to attend.

OFFICERS.

On motion, the present officers were requested to hold over during the ensuing year. Their names are as follows:

President—George S. Bowen, Chicago.

Vice Presidents—H. S. Dickerman, Springfield, Ill.; J. S. Blake, Racine, Wis.; H. R. Gardiner, Janesville, Mich.; George A. Crawford, Kansas; J. G. Gross, Tiffin, Ohio; H. E. Sterne, Peru, Ind.; Paris Gibson, Minneapolis; Joseph Shields, Davenport; J. W. Stine, Louisville; [illegible]; [illegible], Columbus, Ga.; J. W. Fry, [illegible]; James W. Cunningham, Salt Lake City.

Executive Council—H. R. Gardiner, Michigan; E. E. Nichols, Illinois; Thomas J. Hargreaves, Kentucky; J. G. [illegible], Wisconsin; [illegible]; Stephen Rabbitt, Ohio; Thomas Stebbs, [illegible]; J. P. Goodale, [illegible]; H. B. Childs, Georgia; S. S. Potter, Kentucky; Allen Pope, Ohio; John Schreiner, Ohio; T. V. Horton, Indiana.

Secretary—Aug. C. Schooley, Chicago.

Treasurer—J. G. Stolp, Aurora, Ill.

HISTORY.

Mr. Dickerman moved that the members be requested to forward to the Secretary whatever they knew about the Association, so that he can prepare a history of the organization. Agreed to.

THE NEXT EXPOSITION.

The President asked what should be done about the next exhibition. He was opposed to playing second fiddle to any show again. There was enough in the Association to make a creditable exhibition. Cincinnati made all her thunder out of the woollen manufactures of the Northwest, and ignored entirely this Association. This exhibited a narrowness toward Chicago which surprised him.

Mr. Gibson favored the holding of the exhibition in Chicago. Of all cities in the West, this was the place to hold it. He would vote to make it a permanent thing, as Chicago is the most accessible point. He hoped all the woollen manufacturers in the West would become interested, and that they would have a good exhibition.

Mr. Hill thought it would be well to ask the jobbing trade of Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee to contribute funds, so that premiums could be offered for the best goods exhibited.

Mr. Stolp suggested that the exhibition be held during the first week in August, as the merchants went East about that time to purchase their stocks, and it was desirable to show them what they could buy at home.

Mr. Gibson thought that there ought to be also an exhibition of wool. The farmers in the different States would send in fleeces of different wools, and it was highly important that invitations should be extended to the prominent wool-growers in the Northwest. Their industry was dependent upon them, and hence it was important that they should be represented.

Mr. Stolp inquired if cotton goods were to be admitted.

The President said certainly. A great many cotton goods manufactories were being established in the West, and it was proposed to invite all manufacturers of textile fabrics to co-operate with them.

Mr. Jones hoped the farmers would be requested to bring in their wool in a much better condition than they generally do.

CHICAGO SELECTED.

Mr. Dickerman offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this association hold an exposition in the City of Chicago, commencing on the 5th of August, 1872, and continuing through the 9th.

Resolved, That the growers of wool, cotton, or other kindred materials entering into the composition of textile fabrics, as well as the manufacturers of said fabrics, be requested to exhibit their productions.

On motion, Daniel Hill was elected Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Stolp moved the appointment of a Committee of three to look after the goods, and see that they are properly distributed. He hoped every manufacturer would furnish one or two cases of goods.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed as the Committee, Messrs. Stolp, Street, and Goodale.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Schooley moved that the by-laws be amended so that growers of all raw materials and manufacturers of all textile fabrics can become members of the Association. The motion was agreed to.

A HANDSOME OFFER.

The President stated that William A. Butters had tendered his new building on Randolph street for the exposition, free of expense. It will be completed about the 1st of August.

AN APPEAL WANTED.

Mr. Gibson moved that the Committee of three be requested to draft an appeal to the manufacturers and wool-growers of the Northwest, setting forth the necessity for having a full attendance at the exhibition, and circulate it generally as soon as possible.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President announced the following as the Standing Committees:

Auditing Committee—Messrs. Goodale, Warden, and Street.

Statistics—Gibson, Dickerman, and Gardner.

Machinery—Street, Greives, and Stolp.

Raw Materials—Pope, Eggleston, and Shields.

REGULAR GOODS ONLY.

Mr. Dickerman stated that there seemed to be but one opinion in regard to sending goods of regular production, and he, therefore, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to solicit contributions of "regular goods" only, and that this Association does most earnestly deprecate the manufacture of extra goods, especially for the exhibition, which cannot be duplicated on orders.

A PROTECTIVE PLANK.

Mr. Goodale offered the following resolutions, which were adopted at the previous annual meeting:

WHEREAS, Efforts are being made by the advocates of Free Trade to influence Congressional legislation, and secure the repeal, or serious modification, of our protective tariff laws; and, believing that the present depression in our manufacturing interest does not grow out of [illegible] our protective tariff, but that it is entirely dependent upon other influences; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association earnestly protest against any change in our present tariff laws, and that we urge upon our members of Congress the duty and our earnest desires that they leave the present duties on wool and woollens in full force.

NOT QUITE SO BAD.

Mr. Dickerson did not like the preamble. It referred to depressing influences which did not now exist. They may have existed two or three years ago, but the manufacturers had no cause to complain now. He offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, Efforts are being made by the advocates of Free Trade to influence Congressional legislation, and secure the repeal or serious modification of our protective tariff laws; and

WHEREAS, Influences which tended to depress the manufacture of woollens immediately after the war have, to a great extent, been removed; therefore,

Resolved, That this Association earnestly protest against any change in our present tariff laws, and that we earnestly urge upon our members of Congress the importance of leaving the present duties on wools and woollens in full force.

The substitute was adopted.

On motion, the members were requested to send a copy of the resolution to the member of Congress representing their respective districts.

SUPPORT HIM.

The President said he did not propose to have the exposition prove a failure, and he wanted to be ably supported. He thought they could make the most elegant show of goods that had ever been made in the world.

Mr. Eggleston said there was a manufactory of [illegible] quilts, established at Rock Island, and [illegible] that the firm be corresponded with and asked to send samples.

GRATITUDE.

Mr. Dickerman said it was well known to the members of the Association, that Mr. Bowen and others in Chicago had manifested a deep interest in the organization since its inception, and if any thanks were due for its life, they were due to him and the people of this city. He felt they owed more to Chicago than to any other city, and it behooved the manufacturers, in the present condition of things here, to exert what influence they can towards rebuilding the city. He submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association owes a debt of gratitude to our worthy President for his influence in the inauguration of this Association, and his zeal in carrying out its objects; to the press; to the proprietor of the Tremont House for his courtesy in extending accommodation of rooms for the meetings of the Association; and, also, to the merchants and citizens of Chicago who have extended a helping hand to this object; and that we extend to them our deep and heart-felt sympathy in the great calamity which they experienced in October last, in the destruction of their beautiful and enterprising city by fire.

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of this Association that the Exposition of 1872 be eminently beneficial to the Association and the City of Chicago; and that the Association owes it to itself, as well as to the City of Chicago, to do all in their power to foster the second growth of the city, and do most earnestly hope that it may soon reach and greatly surpass its former grandeur and stability.

The President, on behalf of the city, returned thanks for the kind words of sympathy.

The Association then adjourned *sine die*.

THE LAW COURTS.

An Insane Man Invests in Valuable Real Estate.

A New Kind of Case—An Appeal from the Board of Police.

Superior Court.

THE QUESTION OF INSANITY—AN INTERESTING CASE.

It was mentioned a day or two since that there was on trial in this Court an issue of lunacy. Mr. Lucius A. Willard, having been found a lunatic in the County Court, his conservators sought to overset some large real estate transactions which he had made, especially his contract to purchase lots on the corner of Clark and Madison streets. Willard having been declared to be insane, when his trial came on, and the jury reaching back two months and a half from that date, the present defendants claimed that they were not bound by any such *ex-parte* proceedings. They might be bound by the verdict as of its day, but as to the two months and a half backward they disclaimed. The case went to the jury, and the jury was instructed that, in a case of insanity, where much evidence is heard on both sides, the affirmative testimony of those best acquainted with the person alleged to be insane, and also the testimony of experts, should outweigh the testimony of those who at or about the time of the act sought to be avoided, on the plea of insanity, had interviews with him, and testify they saw nothing indicating an unsound mind. The one is strong affirmative testimony, coming from a reliable quarter, while the other partakes of the nature of negative testimony, and by persons not in a position so favorable to know the truth as those first mentioned. Now, in this case, the only issue was whether Lucius A. Willard was, on the 15th day of November, 1869, a lunatic, insane, or distracted person, and this question the jury should decide upon evidence and the law, as given by the Court, without regard to any effect which the decision might have upon the sale of the property brought into controversy. Lunacy and insanity may be total or partial. A man may be in possession of his memory or some other of his mental powers, and still, upon some subject, be afflicted with insane delusions, and not capable upon those subjects of exercising a sound, rational judgment. So, if in this case it was believed (from the evidence), that on the 15th day of November, 1869, Willard was a lunatic or insane person, and that his lunacy or insanity was chiefly manifested in an insane and deluded belief that he was possessed of great wealth, and therefore able to buy and pay for large amounts of property, then the jury would be justified in finding that he was at that time a lunatic or insane person, notwithstanding his memory and some other of his mental powers may have been apparently unimpaired. For insanity may be either general or partial, wherefore, although it may appear that upon a given day Willard was apparently possessed of a sound memory, and many of his mental faculties were unimpaired, yet, if it should be believed that he was then insane upon the subject of his property and estate, and that he was then laboring under insane delusions as to the amount of his property, and his ability to meet large pecuniary liabilities in making purchases of property from different persons, then the jury would be warranted in finding him to have been at that time an insane or distracted person.

NEW SUITS.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Helen Boyd against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, the demand being for $5,000.

William Markus brought like suit against Samuel Lieberman, claiming $3,000.

Circuit Court.

A NEW KIND OF CASE.

There was filed in this Court a bill by John J. McKinnon against the Sheriff and Christian Landgrave. Mr. McKinnon states that he received a deed of Lots 3 and 4, in Bassett's Subdivision, which deed he left to be recorded, in the Recorder's office, on the 7th day of October, 1871. The deed being so delivered, it is charged it was destroyed. Being so destroyed, on the 12th day of October, 1871, complainant procured a duplicate deed, before he recorded which there was a judgment entered by confession, which seems to be a cloud upon his title. It is asked, in the proceeding, to defer the judgment to the deed.

A POLICEMAN'S APPEAL.

Patrolman John Delaney, of the Second Precinct (Police) having been charged upon the complaint of James J. Connelly, of No. 170 West Adams street, with having neglected to make an arrest when required by a citizen so to do (inattention to duty) and having been discharged, took an appeal to this Court. The complaining witness swore that having three sets of harness stolen, he procured a search warrant and [illegible] which he and the officer visited the house of William Mahoney, where he found the property, but had no warrant to search his premises, which he went to procure. When he returned he found man and policeman gone.

NEW SUITS.

An action of ejectment was commenced by Martin Sauber and three others, to test title to the east 60 feet of that part of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 30, 37, north of range 11, east.

—A bill was filed by George Tolle against Frederick Eichenberg and others, to enforce the conditions of a trust deed on Lot 4, Block 17, Bunker, Wright & Webster's Addition.

—Myron Graves instituted suit, an action on the case, against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, laying his damages at $10,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced against the city by Patrick Brennock, who demands $1,000.

—S. F. Randolph sues C. H. Heartt and A. D. Hyde, in like action, claiming $5,000.

—Like action was brought by Thomas Lancaster against Peter L. Yoe; the demand being for $10,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, March 7.

Six lots on corners of Twenty-sixth, Summer, and Winter sts, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $4,250.

Newton st, bet Division and Thomas sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $500.

Newton st, bet Division and Thomas sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $500.

N ½ lot 11, in McIlroy's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 1, 39, 13, dated March 2; consideration, $750.

Dickson st, north of Milwaukee av, e f, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated March 1; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 40, in Block 83, Sec 19, 38, 14, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $700.

McGregor st, s e cor of Wallace st, n f, 100x125 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 9, of Assessors' Block 68, of w ½ Sec. 27, 39, 14 (being 100x85 ft), dated March 1; consideration, $40,000.

Shurtleff av, ne cor of Thirty-first st, w f, 99 2-10 x125 ft, dated March 6; consideration, $4,000.

North Dearborn st, between Division and Goethe sts, e f, 30x158½ ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 10, in Houghton's Block 22, Kinzie's Addition, dated Sept. 1, 1871; consideration, $10,000.

Lake st, between State st and Wabash av, s f, 11 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $10,000.

Lake st, 123 ft e of State st, n f, 41 ft running to alley, dated Dec. 29, 1871; consideration, $5,000.

Bryant st, w of Vincennes av, n f, 40 ft to alley, dated March 2; consideration, $13,000.

West Madison st, n w corner of Green st, s f, 175 ft to alley, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $80,000.

Brigham st, e of Wood, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $400.

Lot 4, in Hayes Block 2, of w ½ etc Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated March 7; consideration, $18,000.

Peoria st, 105 ft n of VanBuren st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 7; consideration, $5,000.

Ada st, opposite Depot place, w f, 48x112 [illegible] ft, dated March 5; consideration, $1,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 4, of s w ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 18, in Assessor's Block 12, in Lyman et al. Subdivision in Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $3,600.

Undivided ½ of Lots 31 to 38, in Block 4, of Winston's w ½ s w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $3,537.

Lot 49, in Block 1, of McChesney's s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $400.

WILL CHADWICK REMAIN?

Meeting of the Board of Underwriters—Mr. Chadwick's Case Informally Discussed.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters met at the office of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company, of New York, No. 30 West Madison street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. M. Moore in the chair.

The amendment to the Constitution proposed at a former meeting, allowing each member one vote only, no matter how many companies he might represent, was, after considerable discussion, finally adopted.

A communication from Charles W. Drew, member of the Patrol Committee, requesting that Captain Bullwinkle's salary be raised to $1,800 per annum, was read by the Secretary and referred to the Patrol Committee.

It was stated that Mr. Chadwick, Fire Commissioner of the Board, to consider whose case was understood to be the chief business of the meeting, could not be present on account of the illness of his wife.

The matter of his connection with the Board of Underwriters and the Commercial Fire Insurance Company, was talked over informally. Mr. Moore said that Mr. Chadwick desired to explain his position in the presence of the whole Board. There seemed to be in the Board a growing indifference to being represented by a member in the Board of Fire Commissioners. Many of the members, even before the fire, had declined to contribute to the support of a representative in that Board. It was understood that Mr. Chadwick desired to remain in his present position, but he was not captious, and would remain or go at the desire of the Board of Underwriters.

The Chair appointed Messrs. J. Goodwin, jr., S. I. Lewis, and E. M. Teall to confer with the Board of Police Commissioners in reference to a continuance of representation.

It was decided to have the matter of roofing discussed at the next meeting, especially the kinds of roofing into which pitch entered as a component.

COULD NOT AGREE.

Meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Council.

Discussion of the LaSalle & Chicago Right-of-Way Question.

Several Propositions Submitted, but Nothing Agreed Upon.

Pursuant to a notice given by the Committee on Railroads of the Common Council on Monday evening, a public meeting was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. The interested parties, unacquainted with Aldermanic procrastination, arrived at 2:30 o'clock, the hour for meeting. Ald. Woodman, Chairman of the Committee, arrived at 2:40; Ald. Clarke came in at 2:45, and said he had been waiting in the City Clerk's office for half an hour. At 3 o'clock he went out again—to fill his short brown clay pipe.

Ald. Woodman predicted that when Ald Clarke returned they would proceed to business without a quorum. It was too stormy to expect Ald. Otis.

Ald. Clarke returned at six minutes past 3, his pipe having been successfully filled, and produced a copy of the charter amendments.

Ald. Woodman then announced that the meeting would open at once, and he was ready to hear objections.

Mr. Cooke, Solicitor for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, said he had a few words to say. Mr. Cooke's communication was apparently confidential, for he stood by the railing about six inches from the Committee, and made half a dozen inaudible remarks.

At 3:10 Ald. Otis came in.

Then a map was called for and Mr. Cooke remained inaudible, within a foot of the Committee, and repeated verbally the statements contained in his communication to the Council, published synoptically in THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday.

Meanwhile the public held a caucus out of earshot, by the south window, to the number of a couple of score.

One fragment of information, captured through the medium of the three opaque bodies, between the reporters and the Committee, was that the Northwestern Railroad Company were willing to allow the Chicago & La Salle Road to come in on their track, or to lay another (making a double track) on Rebecca street. The great objection the Northwestern Road had was the isolation of their buildings on Meagher street. He thought a good amendment would be that all that part of the street should be given up until forty miles of road had been built outside the city.

Mr. Childs whispered that the clause requiring two roads to come in on the same track would prevent any speculation.

The crowd at the south window mustered strong, and listened to an argument by Mr. E. F. Runyan. Several arguments were going on outside the matter on hand among the Aldermen outside the railing.

A wrangle between the representatives of the roads as to the title of property here ensued, to which Ald. Woodman listened with the patience of a seraph, wearing, meanwhile, an air of bewilderment that rapidly became general.

Mr. Mason put in a plea to some residence property on Rebecca street, suggesting that the road come in on the Burlington & Quincy track.

Mr. Cooke had made a discovery and wanted to announce it.

Mr. Childs insisted that the property of the Northwestern Railroad could not be condemned.

Mr. Mason said it could.

Ald. Otis said if it could be done, it would be desirable.

Mr. Mason contended that there was plenty of room on adjoining property for three roads, and the Northwestern themselves were petitioning that Rebecca street should not be condemned.

Mr. Kerfoot said if a road could not afford to buy its way in, it was not right that it should come in.

Ald. Otis said if an amicable arrangement could be made with the Northwestern, it would save Rebecca street, and be very desirable.

Mr. Kerfoot said that hedging in a piece of property between two roads was equivalent to selling it to the railroads.

The crowd from the south window gradually relinquished its stand, and gathered inquiringly around the contending parties.

Mr. Kerfoot said he was now negotiating with an Albany Manufacturing Company for the sale of his property, for $25,000. As it now stood, the railroad in the rear was a benefit to his property, but the location of the proposed track would ruin it, and it would not be salable.

Ald. Otis inquired how it would do to put the track in the alley in the rear of Rebecca street?

Mr. Mason said that arrangement would be preferable to allowing the track on the street, but he was not in favor of it.

Mr. Kerfoot insisted warmly that it was the duty of the Council to refuse any street or alley to a railroad. If they had not sufficient money to buy their way into the city, it was *prima facie* evidence that it was not necessary.

Ald. Otis said it would cost a railroad a million dollars to buy its way into the city.

Mr. Kerfoot wanted to know if that was any reason why he should suffer.

Ald. Woodman said that undoubtedly the railroads were an advantage to the city.

Mr. Kerfoot thought the city ought to reimburse him then, for the damage done to his property.

Ald. Otis said that supposing his property was damaged half its value, his remedy lay in a suit to recover from the Company.

Mr. Kerfoot said substantially that it was "too thin." When Sampson and Green laid out those streets, it was to benefit the property, and that easement was not to be handed over to a corporation.

Ald. Woodman then retorted that Mr. Kerfoot was opposed to letting any road in the city on a street.

Mr. Kerfoot said he could not be forced into that position.

Ald. Woodman said there was no other street in the city which would be damaged in a less degree.

Mr. Kerfoot said he was not to be made a scapegoat for that reason. But farther, behind all these propositions, he saw no evidence of the real good that this road was to do. He maintained that poverty in a railroad was a disgrace. If they were poor they should not come in; if wealthy, they should re-imburse the property owners in advance. In conclusion, he would assure the Committee that they had no right to let the road in on Rebecca street.

Mr. E. F. Runyan, representing the people, presented an amendment, providing for the purchase of the property on one side of the street previous to the laying of a track upon the street, and the appointment of a Committee on Arbitration to decide the value of the same.

Mr. Childs said that he would accept that amendment if the Company laid their tracks on that street. They did not propose to do so, however. If the ordinance were passed, they could purchase of the Northwestern Railroad. If not, they could not. It was paying about $200,000 for the votes of Bailey and Clowry, for it was only on the condition that they supported this resolution in the Council that the remonstrances would be withdrawn.

Mr. Kerfoot withdrew the amendment to further amend by providing for the purchase of all the property.

Mr. Childs would not accept it. It is as follows:

The said LaSalle & Chicago Railroad Company shall, before they lay down or place upon the streets upon which their railroad track or tracks is intended to run, and this ordinance is upon this express condition, purchase from the owners thereof all lots or property abutting upon said streets, and pay for the same the full value of said property; and it was further provided that in case the present property-owners, above referred to, and said railroad company cannot agree upon the value of said premises as above stated, that said property-owners may select one person, said railroad company one person, and said two men so selected shall select a third person, and said three persons so selected shall be and are hereby made a Committee of Arbitrators, whose duty it shall be to sit and hold sessions, and hear such proofs and allegations as may be furnished touching the value of said property, and after hearing such proof shall award to said property-owners the value thereof, and whatever an amount shall be so awarded by said Arbitrators to said property-holders, shall be paid by said railroad company to said property-holders previous to such occupation.

The railroad company reject this with scorn.

The meeting adjourned after proving that a public Committee meeting is a complete farce.

A RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

Frightful Scene in a Ladies' Car on the Northwestern Road—A Husband Attempts to Kill His Wife—The Woman Escapes Injury, but Her Infant is Shot Through the Thighs—Arrest of the Would-be Assassin.

On Wednesday last, when the Omaha express, East, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, stopped at Round Grove, a small station about ten miles west of Sterling, Ill., two ladies, one of them carrying a babe about 8 months old, got aboard the train, and took seats in the ladies' car. As the train was about starting, a German named Henry Bohlman, husband of the woman with the child, stepped aboard, and, entering the ladies' car, quietly passed along the aisle until opposite the two ladies when he suddenly drew a revolver and fired at his wife, who still held the child in her arms. Fearing he had not succeeded in his hellish work, he attempted to fire the second time, but was grabbed by one of the passengers and a brakeman, and the revolver taken from him. He was secured, and taken into the baggage car, where he was carefully guarded until the train reached Sterling, when he was handed over to the proper authorities, who returned with him to Morrison where he was lodged in jail. On examination, it was found that Mrs. Bohlman was uninjured, but the murderous ball had pierced and gone entirely through both thighs of the unfortunate child, causing a very serious though not fatal wound, as reports since received say the child is doing well. Bohlman claimed that his wife was untrue to him, and expressed himself as very sorry that he had missed his wife and hit the child. Conductor Wilcox, who was in charge of the train, and his men deserve credit for their prompt action in securing and retaining the would-be murderer. An examination of Bohlman may produce further interesting details.

AMUSEMENTS.

The veteran violinist, Ole Bull, who has bidden us so many farewells and made so many grateful returns, and is still by no means lagging superfluously on the stage, has given two concerts this week, which have been crowded to overflowing with his admirers. We have so many times expressed our opinion of his playing that we need not repeat them at this time or make any allusion to it further than to say that the advancing years, while they have thinned the hair somewhat, have left no impression upon his musical powers. He is equally the master of the violin now that he was twenty years ago; perhaps, he is even superior. The supple wrist, the flexible fingers, and the strong arm still retain their powers. His execution is still as beautifully clear, his staccato playing still as crisp, and his harmonies as broad and deep as ever. Like good wine, he has improved with age, and his Northern endurance and vigor give promise that he will yet outlive scores of younger violinists, and live to play their requiems. In both these concerts he has been assisted by Mr. Candidus, Mrs. Orme, and Mr. Richter. Mr. Candidus will be remembered as the leading [illegible] of the New York Liederkranz, who sung [illegible]. His method shows some of the inevitable peculiarities caused by long practice in choral singing, but it has a clearness, sonority, and ring which are very pleasant. Mrs. Orme is a soprano with an excellent quality of voice, perhaps entitling her rather to be called a mezzo-soprano. Throughout its entire range it is clear, fresh, and musical, and but for a certain coldness and want of dramatic power, she could be set down as an artist of unusual excellence. Mr. Richter, the pianist, ought not to be unknown to Chicago. He came here about a year since, and, notwithstanding that he is one of the best pianists in this country, and in all styles of music the best pianist Chicago has ever had, he found the field so unprofitable that he had to leave here for New York. He has now risen into public prominence, and, with a strange perversity, the public can now see that he is a great artist. As an accompanist, we have had no one, here since Hatton, at all comparable to him. As a solo player, his touch is clear and crisp, his power when required immense, and his execution as rapid and brilliant as Ritter's. We are glad to be able to verify the predictions made of him in THE TRIBUNE when he first appeared, and can only regret, when it is too late, that he does not still belong to us. Mr. Bull's last concert was given last evening, and, pending the time before his departure for Norway in May, he contemplates a flying trip through Wisconsin and Minnesota.

FINALE OF THE WEST SIDE STAR COURSE.

The last entertainment to be given in the popular West Side Star Course occurs to-night, and the great sale of tickets indicates that the season will close as brilliantly as its past history might lead the public to expect. Nearly the whole house is already sold, and the indications are that the sign which has so often appeared at the box-office, "Standing-room only for admission tickets," will stare late comers in the face. Arrangements have been made to seat a large number in chairs, and, with Murdoch's "first appearance" as an additional attraction to the "last entertainment," there will be need of every seat.

OUR SNOW-STORM.

How Chicago Took the Late Visit of King Winter.

The Street Car, Omnibus, and Railroad Lines Partially Obstructed—A Great Day for Sleighing.

A snow-storm of magnificent dimensions was inaugurated in this city early yesterday morning and continued with binding persistence until a late hour last evening, when the wind sprang up fresh and a drift succeeded the fall. Snow-storms, it need scarcely be remarked, are phenomena of frequent occurrence, and are anything but strangers to the inhabitants of the Northwest. This particular one has been brewing for some time all around us. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis have been visited in turn, and all severely. The storm of yesterday was undoubtedly the heaviest that Chicago has had this season, yet business and travel have not been materially obstructed, for the snow was of light quality, easily removed by the plow or spade.

The street railways experienced considerable difficulty in keeping things in running order, especially when the drifting process commenced. Large groups of men were set to work on all the tracks, and the cars were, for the most part, kept going, although very slowly. State street and the lines on Indiana and Cottage Grove avenues were considerably obstructed, and their speed might be reckoned, through most of the day, at a mile an hour. At nightfall a string of six cars got caught on Blue Island avenue, near Polk street, but they were liberated after a great deal of labor and by the application of extra horses. The cars on Madison street and Milwaukee avenue kept running pretty well, but there were a good many vexatious delays, and, as evening came on, the crowd of passengers, adding their weight to the weather blockade, rendered the horses absolutely powerless. Very often half the people aboard a car were obliged to alight and, so to speak, carry the vehicle along wherever an elevation, such as the approach to a bridge, presented itself. As a general thing, however, the street car companies managed things admirably, and very little fault can be found with the employes.

The omnibuses, never remarkable for velocity, were yesterday slower than ever. The wheels of those cumbrous vehicles twisted round and round in the snow, seemingly unable to advance or retreat. It took one 'bus which we "timed," a good half hour to get from the Washington street tunnel to Harrison street. Outside as well as within the stages were crowded with blue-nosed wayfarers, with coat collars raised and shawls wrapped around their faces. The fair sex kept religiously indoors, and people of low stature carefully avoided the snow drifts, which were, in many places, several feet in depth.

The sleigh bells which have been rusting for several weeks were set to ringing their merry peals with amusing vigor. Every man who boasted a "rig" turned out and dashed madly along, as if afraid that the snow would melt away before the ride was ended. Buggies were [illegible] by the few drivers, who attempted to get along on wheels, had to do most of the pulling.

Yet everybody appeared to enjoy this last kick of old King Winter, who, by the way, never fails to remember Chicago, however long he may seem to neglect her. Weather prophets indulged in the usual amount of prognostication, the only safe rule of which is, like the dreams of Rory O'Moore, to "go by contraries."

The new buildings all over the burnt district were deserted yesterday, for the first time in many weeks. Bricklayers, masons, and carpenters had a complete holiday, which will be apt to continue for some days longer, at least until the [illegible] snow covering. And when that thaw does come, what a fearful condition the streets and sidewalks will be in! The authorities must take measures to cleanse the thoroughfares, in some measure at least, or travel through them will be, if not a physical impossibility, at least a mental torture. Anything less than stilts or "seven-leagued boots" will be useless for pedestrian purposes.

The hotel arrivals fell off greatly in the fore part of last evening, owing to the detention of trains on most of the roads. The first train which came in on time was that from Milwaukee on the Northwestern Railroad, at 7 o'clock. The passengers reported heavy snow all along the line.

The Wisconsin Division trains of the same railroad arrived about an hour and a quarter behind time, reporting heavy drifting on many parts of the track.

Train No. 1, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, due here at 7 o'clock last evening, arrived here five hours behind time, having encountered heavy snow all the way from the Ohio State line.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis evening passenger train arrived one hour behind its usual time. The snow on that road had not drifted to any great extent, but it lay deep enough on the level to render travel tedious.

Both the evening trains on the Michigan Central were several hours late. Passengers reported the storm severe all along the route from Detroit. The Rock Island & Pacific train arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on time. The storm West was not very severe in the early part of the day. The travellers on the road congratulated themselves on having got in before the wind changed to a regular drifting gale.

Burlington & Quincy trains came in in pretty good season. The drift was not heavy on that track up to a late hour last night.

All the railroads expect to run their trains at exact time, unless the storm should be renewed which does not appear likely. The night trains on the principal roads left at the usual hours. Many persons, however, remained over, preferring the comfort of the Chicago hotels to the chances of travelling in a snow storm. The telegraph lines report all the lines in comfortable working order.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Meeting of the Commissioners—3,000 Feet of Hose Ordered—More Reorganization to be Indulged in—Uniforms for Firemen.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a semi-monthly meeting at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. Present, Commissioners Rehm, Sheridan, and Chadwick. Several bills for "incidentals" were audited and ordered to be paid.

Henry A. Michaels and Eugene Vallie were placed on the list of applicants, and will be given positions in the Fire Department as soon as vacancies occur.

The Commissioners then indulged in general discussion. They talked some on hose, and decided to purchase 3,000 feet, there being enough of the unexpended appropriation to buy that much. The reorganization of the Fire Department, so that the services of the watchmen can be dispensed with, and the drivers be made to do regular fire duty, was also alluded to. It seemed to be the opinion of the Board that the watchmen were useless, they being old men generally, and good for nothing but to "sit still." It was thought that the men should be detailed to watch at intervals. At present the drivers go to a fire, blanket their horses and visit the nearest saloon, and "toast their shins" or drink "hot toddies." This was all the duty they performed. The Commissioners deemed it inexpedient to reduce the number of men at the engine-houses, but thought the foremen should detail the men to watch certain hours during the night, and that everybody connected with the companies should make themselves generally useful at a fire. The question of uniforms also came up, and the Fire Marshal stated that he and his assistants were "figuring" on them now, and had sent for samples of caps and cloth. He would report to the Board in a few days.

The Board then adjourned.

Still Another.

MOMENCE, Ill., March 7, 1872.

President Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company:

DEAR SIR: About 11 o'clock Thursday night February 29, Tester & Scramlin's butcher shop was discovered to be on fire. A large number of citizens were soon on the spot, and strenuous efforts made to arrest the burning, but with little effect. It was a clear case of incendiarism. The building had been saturated with kerosene, and the fire had been so set as to be blown directly against other buildings by a strong wind prevailing at the time.

The neighbors were already giving up their houses for lost, when two "Babcocks" made their appearance, and, with one charge from each, the fire was put out, and the danger averted. Less than $200 damage was done to the buildings. This is the fourth time we have escaped conflagrations by the prompt use of the Babcock. Respectfully yours,

J. B. WORCESTER.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Partially cloudy weather with northerly and northwesterly winds will prevail on Friday over the New England States. Partially cloudy weather, with northerly winds, will prevail over the Middle States, the latter gradually veering to the easterly, and the former increasing with threatening weather and probably snow along the lower lake region. Southeasterly winds, with partially cloudy weather will prevail over the South Atlantic States. Southerly winds, with increased cloudiness and threatening weather will extend from the Western to the Eastern Gulf States. South-easterly to northeasterly winds will prevail from Tennessee to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes, with increased cloudiness and rain and snow, [illegible] to Lake [illegible] northward. The barometer will continue falling throughout and west of the Mississippi Valley, and the low barometer will extend eastward to the Middle States.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Their Regulation by the Board of Commissioners.

A Protest Against the Proposed Action of the Relief and Aid Society.

Movement Toward the Erection of a New County Hospital.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of County Commissioners assembled yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the President, Julius White, in the chair. There were present, Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, and Stearns.

COOK COUNTY BONDS.

The Chair announced the special order to be the consideration of the resolutions offered by Commissioner Stearns, relating to the issue and sale of Cook County bonds. The resolutions have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE.

Commissioner Crawford said he had not had time to examine into the resolutions as he would like to do, in order to understand the subject in all its bearings. He moved that the resolutions be made the special order for Monday next.

The Chairman said he found himself in a position identical with that of Commissioner Crawford. He would rather not take such a grave step hastily, and would prefer a postponement.

The motion to postpone was carried.

SPRINGFIELD EXPENSES.

A bill was presented by Julian S. Rumsey, County Treasurer, amounting in all to $398.50, for various items, among which were $100 for Commissioner Crawford's expenses to Springfield, $135 to Commissioner Stearns, and $100 to Commissioner Ashton for the same purpose; also, $30 to William Boye for going to Springfield on County business. The bill was allowed.

FOR PROCURING TESTIMONY.

A bill of $25 from E. M. Day, for procuring testimony and assisting State's Attorney in the prosecution of Joachim Geist, who scalded his wife to death, was referred to the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts.

OTHER BILLS.

Sundry other bills were audited and referred.

The Committee on Hospital reported having sundry bills and found them correct. The report was adopted, and the bills ordered paid.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported recommending the payment of sundry bills, and the report was concurred in, and the bills ordered paid.

HOW THEY SHALL PAY THEMSELVES.

Commissioner Stearns offered the following:

Resolved, That each member of this Board shall render their bills for services, and all other perquisites which they may have against Cook County, to this Board for their approval, the same as all other claims against Cook County are audited, and they shall be a matter of record, the same as all other claims.

The Chairman *pro tem.*, Commissioner Ashton, ruled the resolution out of order, as it conflicted with a previous action of the Board.

Commissioner Harrison moved the passage of the resolution as an amendment to the resolution already passed.

Commissioner Crawford moved to rescind all conflicting resolutions.

Commissioner Stearns added to his resolution a clause rescinding all conflicting action.

The Chair still regarded it as out of order. The claims of Commissioners could not be classed in the category of general claims against the county. This ruling was reversed by the Chair on reflection, and the ayes and noes were called as follows:

Ayes—Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Pahlman, Roelle, Stearns and White—9.

Noes—Ashton, Lonergan, Skelly—3.

THE RELIEF QUESTION AGAIN.

Commissioner White offered the following:

Resolved, That in the appointment of a Committee to confer with the city authorities and the Relief and Aid Society relative to the disposition of a part of the funds contributed for the relief of sufferers by the great fire, this Board disclaims any desire to interfere with the property or the right of the division of any part of said funds from the purpose for which it was designed by the donors; but we believe, and the Committee are instructed to represent, among other things:

First, That the funds were contributed to the city authorities for distribution, and that while the charity was delegated [illegible] to the Relief and Aid Society, yet the power to change the direction of funds to the aid of charitable institutions, or otherwise, or to retain it for future use, so long as there is present suffering, does not reside in the city authorities, and should not, therefore, be delegated.

Second, That the list of pensioners of "outdoor" relief on the 24th of February (during very inclement weather), [illegible] families, comprising at least 3,000 persons, all of whom are residents of the city, and many of whom are sufferers, either directly or indirectly, by the fire, and all of whom [illegible] thrown upon the county, while there is a sum exceeding a million dollars in the hands of the Relief and Aid Society is, in the judgment of this Board, not in keeping with the objects of the fund, and an unnecessary increase of the tax [illegible] already imposed upon the tax-payers of the county.

Third, That, at this sudden and large increase of pauperism thus thrown upon the county, coming wholly from the city, and as the share of the city in the cost of maintaining it will be nearly or quite 90 per cent of the whole amount, it would seem good economy, as well as good policy, to appropriate the fund [illegible] allotted to, so long as it lasts, to actual present suffering, instead of hoarding it for the future.

Fourth, This Board does not favor the continuance of relief in any form to persons able to take care of themselves or families, nor any measure which tends to encourage mendicancy, and consequent idleness; these resolutions referring only to persons in absolute want, and who, from physical disability, are unable to provide for themselves.

The resolutions were adopted without debate.

A NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Commissioner Crawford submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Among the first and most important duties of this Board is the suitable provision for its Courts and the proper keeping of its records and criminals, the care and support of the paupers and insane, it is no less our bounden duty to make a like liberal provision looking to the future, for those of our citizens who may be suddenly stricken down by disease or accident; and,

WHEREAS, The County authorities have heretofore, to a very large extent, provided for the paupers and insane in the Poor House and Insane Asylum at Jefferson, and is about to provide more fully for criminals by building the proposed jail, in a very short time a building suitable for the Courts of Justice; and having made no permanent arrangement for an hospital—not even so much as the selection of a site—while it is now officially known through the report of the Superintendent of Public Charities that the present hospital is not adapted for the purpose, and is overcrowded with inmates; and,

WHEREAS, Grounds in a suitable quantity, and within a reasonable distance from the heart of the City, can now be purchased at a price which, if long delayed, will cost the County an immense sum; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the County Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to cause the following advertisement to be inserted for one week in all the daily papers of the county, to wit:

PROPOSALS FOR REAL ESTATE.

"By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, sealed proposals will be received, until the 1st day of May, 1872, at the hour of 10 a. m., at my office, for the sale of real estate containing in no case less than [illegible] nor more than [illegible] acres, situated within the following described limits: Bounded on the north by [illegible] street; on the east by the South Branch of the Chicago River; on the south by Twenty-second street, and on the west by Western avenue. Said proposals shall state the price per acre for cash. Proposals to be addressed: 'Proposals for County Hospital, to Committee, care of County Clerk.'"

Said Committee shall open the same on the afternoon of the 1st day of May, 1872, at 2 o'clock, or as soon as convenient, and present them in open Board at its first meeting thereafter, together with the recommendations of said Committee; and be it further

Resolved, That when the purchase, if any, is made, the erection of hospital building or buildings shall be commenced within the space of five days from the 1st day of May next, and finished as soon as necessary, and in keeping with the magnitude and necessities of Cook County.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, saying that he did so in order to call them up for action on Monday next. The motion prevailed.

BILLS OF COMMISSIONERS.

By unanimous consent, Commissioner Stearns submitted his bill for services, etc., up to the 1st of March, amounting to a total of $173, of which $95 was for thirty-eight half-days' sittings with the Board, and $80 for services on the Springfield Committee. The bill, on motion, was allowed and ordered paid.

Commissioner Skelly presented his bill of claims up to the 1st of March, the items being: "Twenty-seven days' sittings, at $5 per day, or $135; services on Committees, $[illegible]; 2,052 miles travelled, $102.60; total, $[illegible]." The bill was allowed, and ordered paid.

Commissioner Stearns wanted to withdraw and alter his bill, in which he had charged for only half-day sittings with the Board, while Commissioner Skelly charged for full days.

Leave was granted Commissioner Stearns to withdraw his bill and fix it up to suit himself.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next at 2 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

Theatrical Aid.

The Finance Committee of the Theatrical Managers' Chicago Aid Fund, of New York, have published in the *Clipper* a statement of receipts and expenditures, which must be entirely satisfactory even to those disaffected persons who supposed they were not receiving their share. The total amount received in aid of the profession was $12,305.05, of which amount $5,000 was sent to J. H. McVicker, of this city, for distribution. Of the remaining $7,305.05, $3,343.07 was paid to members of the profession, musicians, etc., arriving in New York, leaving a balance of $4,361.98. Of this sum, $3,360 was sent to the Relief and Aid Society, leaving, on Jan. 8, a balance of $1,001.98. Mr. McVicker reports that with the $5,000 sent him from New York, the amount placed in his hands was $6,098.40. Expended in giving relief to the profession here, and necessary tickets, $5,119.85, leaving a balance of $[illegible]. According to instructions, $1,000 was reserved for Mr. McVicker, and the remainder turned over to the Relief and Aid Society.

Personal Paragraphs.

The friends of Dan. Walsh, the villanous wife-murderer, are making desperate efforts to secure his pardon. A delegation went to Springfield last evening to petition the Governor to that end.

—Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, pastor of Plymouth Church, contemplates a health trip to New Orleans, and, possibly, to Cuba. He will start next week, to be absent about a month.

—It is reported that Rockford is to have a tri-weekly Republican paper, and that J. E. Fox, who has for ten years been editorially connected with the *Register*, is to conduct it. A Chicago gentleman will be associated with him.

—The Board of Police have reached a conclusion in the case of Captain Miller, tried the other day for neglecting to turn over stolen property to the custodian of the police department, but will not reveal their decision until Monday next.

—Walter H. Moore, who will be remembered as being connected with the business department of THE TRIBUNE some years ago, has just been ordained to the Episcopal priesthood. He is to be the Rector of Grace Church, in Georgetown, Colorado.

—Jailer Folz yesterday morning took to Joliet eight prisoners, under sentence for various terms in the Penitentiary. Among them were Geist, the wife-scalder, and Klein, the horse-thief, who are good for twenty-five years between them. There are now 144 prisoners in the County Jail, among them ex-Aldermen Glade, Montgomery, and Walsh.

—Sergeant Clayton, of the Twenty-second Street Station, was before the Board of Police, yesterday, charged with incompetency. He asked for a continuance until the 19th inst., and it was granted. The Board will try the three other "incompetents" on that day, and make known the sentences of Morganthaler and Hood, who have already passed through the "sifting machine."

—It is said that Captain George Miller, of the Second Police Precinct, will engage either in mercantile pursuits, or else will embark in the real estate and insurance business. An evening paper has ascertained that he has for a year past contemplated resigning. Nobody ever heard of such an intention until the Police Commissioners manifested a desire to that effect.

—Dr. Ben. C. Miller, Superintendent of Public Charities, is highly indignant at the outrageous desecration of graves at the County Poor House by purveyors for the medical colleges. He proposes to checkmate the body-snatchers by attaching a torpedo to each coffin. The resurrectionist approaches the grave, digs away until his spade explodes the torpedo, and then—well, he is beautifully dissected, and furnishes excellent practice to the students in putting the pieces together properly.

—A young man named James Walsh had his jaw dislocated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by being thrown from a heavy coal wagon, while driving around the horse railroad track, corner of Madison and Halsted streets. The wheels of the vehicle caught in the curve, and it was nearly capsized. The injured man received surgical aid, and was removed to his boarding house on South Green street.

Poor Old "Monty."

An application has been made to the Governor for a pardon in behalf of James Addison Montgomery, on the ground of his ill health. The petition was signed by ten of the jurors who sat in his second case. The other two jurors were not accessible. A number of citizens also gave aid and comfort to the proceeding by stating that they believed the law was vindicated (the case being of a new series) by the conviction.

As a fact it may be stated that probably the misanthropic Montgomery will shortly be removed to the insane asylum unless fresh air be allowed him.

The present prison accommodations are for 130 persons, if all of the cells are used. There are, however, a number of cells that cannot be used, and there are 134 inmates, so that cells made for two persons are used for three persons, and prisoners are coming in at the rate of fourteen to fifteen a day.

Chicago College of Pharmacy.

The annual meeting of the Chicago College of Pharmacy was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Sherman House. At a meeting of the Trustees of the College it was decided to locate the new quarters of the institution as nearly as possible to the old site. It was reported that the numerous donations of specimens and of volumes for the library, received from England and France, would be sufficient to furnish the College better than before the fire in these respects. Their retiring President, E. H. Sargent, delivered an address, predicting that by the generosity of the fraternity throughout the world, the College would soon be restored to its former prosperity. An election of officers for the ensuing year, resulted as follows:

President—Mr. Buck.

First Vice President—Mr. Patterson.

Second Vice President—Mr. Mill.

Secretary—Mr. Hambright.

Corresponding Secretary—Mr. Ebert.

Treasurer—Mr. Vanderburgh.

Trustees—Messrs. Bartlett, Sargent, Blroth, Blocki, Hirsh, Wilson, Borchert, Whitfield, Jamieson and Mead.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 21 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, March 7.

Time.	*Ther.*	*Bar.*	*Wind.*	*Rain.*
Night preceding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	To 6 a. m.
7:00 a. m.	26	29.57	N.E. g. [illegible]	[illegible]
2:00 p. m.	29	29.46	N.E. g. s.	[illegible]
7:00 p. m.	24	29.47	N.E. g.	inches.

Everything.

The Union Street Police Station is being repainted. It needed it.

—Owing to the storm, the entertainment announced to take place at the Second Baptist Church last evening was postponed until this evening, when, we understand, it is to come off anyhow, snow or no snow.

—Oliver H. Perry, an *attaché* of the *Journal* establishment, is the editor and progenitor of a neat monthly published under the auspices of the Passenger Department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, entitled *The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Traveller*.

—The alarm from Box No. 362, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a small fire at No. 606 South Halsted street, owned and occupied by Martin Henley. Damage, nominal. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have given notice of their willingness to pay the assessment of $10,166.07 for the improvement of Canal street between Madison and Harrison streets. The assessment was resisted by the Company four years ago, and has been the subject of litigation ever since.

—At 8 o'clock last evening the frame building erected for the protection of the Fire Escape in rear of Captain Hickey's station, on Harrison street, borne down by a vast mass of snow, fell with a tremendous crash. The Escape was damaged seriously, but not to such an extent as to permanently disable it.

—O. W. Barrett & Co., former agents of the Market Fire Insurance Company, of New York, announce that an instalment of 25 per cent is now being paid on policies in that Company. They also state that policy-holders need not incur the expense of putting their claims in the hands of agents, but should forward them directly to the Company, where the business will be attended to.

—The new Democratic daily, the Chicago *News*, made its first appearance yesterday morning. Its appearance, typographically, was not very creditable to even the first issue, but it is to be presumed that these defects will soon be remedied. It is now a seven-column folio, but is to be enlarged to eight columns. Colonel Daniel Cameron is the editorial head, his assistant writers being Colonel M. S. Barnes, E. N. Fuller, and Mr. Cooke. The local department is in charge of James Chisholm, and the business management will devolve upon H. R. Whipple. In politics the *News* aims to reflect the sentiments of the "unterrified" Democracy, and will assume to be the party organ of Chicago.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

An Express Train on the New York Central Railroad Ditched Near Buffalo—Several Illinois Passengers Injured—None Killed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 7.—Three coaches of the express train on the New York Central Railroad, from Buffalo to this city, were this morning thrown from the track into a ditch, six miles east of Buffalo. Three passengers were seriously and three slightly hurt, but none are likely to die.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Additional information of the railroad accident this morning says that three of the five passenger coaches were thrown into a small ditch. Some twelve or fourteen persons were injured, but not dangerously. One car caught fire in rolling over, but the flames were speedily extinguished with snow. The passengers were brought back to this city and promptly cared for by the officers of the road. Joseph Van Etta, of Chicago, was injured in the back and breast; Mrs. E. D. Adams, of Decatur, Ill., slightly hurt; Mrs. Kate McHale, of Illinois, was injured in the spine; Simon Redensly and wife, of De Kalb County, Illinois, and Maggie Cornell, of Dayton, Ohio, were slightly injured. E. C. Talcott, of La Grange, Iowa, was injured in the spine. Her daughter was slightly hurt. The train was a special, bound to New York City.

The Cincinnati Steamboats at Fire.

CINCINNATI, O., March 7.—In the steamboat fire, last night, the people on the steamer St. Charles had barely time to rush from their beds, some seeking safety in the water. Among the latter were Captain Russell, the colored chambermaid, and the steward, the latter escaping with singed hair. A large amount of cotton and other freight on the landing caught fire, and was burning finely for a time, but was finally extinguished by the firemen. The steamer Robert Burns, loaded for Memphis, which was lying at the wharf-boat, dropped down to the foot of Main street, and escaped injury. Early in the excitement, warning was given that there was powder in the magazine of the Kate Robinson. The destroyed boats had all wilted away to glowing hulks when the first explosion took place. It was a light one, probably of benzine. The second one, however, was a genuine volcanic eruption of gunpowder—a heavy roar that shook the crowd and tossed flames, smoke and *debris* fifty feet in the air. The work of the Fire Department resulted in the partial saving of the steamer Champion and the rescue of the valuable new wharf-boat.

The steamer Abeona was owned by Captains Isham and Williamson, of this city. Yesterday she was purchased for $[illegible],000 deliverable as soon as her cargo was discharged; no insurance on the boat. The cargo is estimated worth $75,000; insured in Cincinnati and elsewhere. The Kate Robinson was to depart for the Tennessee River to-day; valued at $16,000; no insurance. Her cargo was valued at $15,000. The St. Charles was valued at $20,000; insured in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati companies for $15,000. She had about $3,000 worth of freight aboard. The Argosy was valued at $2,000, and had 100 tons of freight for New Orleans, including 200 barrels of whiskey, 1,000 boxes of candles, and 200 barrels of pork. The loss on the cargo is estimated at $60,000; not insured. The Major Anderson was valued at $15,000; insured for $8,000 in this city. The Champion was loaded for Shreveport, and had 100 tons of furniture and 50 barrels of whiskey. She was not entirely consumed; uninsured. Captains Williamson and Isham, of this city, are the heaviest losers, owning three of the boats, with no insurance. There are two deck hands missing from the St. Charles, supposed to have been drowned.

The South Side Street Cars.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In times gone by, you have (justly) complimented the South Side Railway Company for their seeming desire to please the public and keep a well-regulated road. Since the great fire, however, they seem to have fallen below par. Their cars are dirty, broken, and out of repair generally. It seems to be their aim to keep a car out of the repair-shops as long as it will possibly hold together. But what I wish particularly to call attention to is the delay occasioned by changing money-boxes at the old stables, on State street, whereby many laboringmen and others are delayed from 5 to 20 minutes in the morning, when every moment is valuable to them, causing some of them to lose a fourth of a day's work by being a few minutes too late. And again, at night, when people are anxious to get home after hard day's work, they are stopped at the stables for a longer or shorter time, to change money-boxes again, and for the day's proceeds to be taken out. I don't wish to dictate to the railroad company how they shall do their business, but it does seem as though this might be done at one or the other end of the road; or, if it must be at this place, why not have a man ready outside to change boxes, so that there may be no delay? Another thing I should like to draw their attention to, and that is the inability of the drivers to wait till a passenger is well out of the car before he starts again. A little advice, kindly given, might possibly remedy the evil.

Yours truly, GRUMBLER.

CHICAGO, March 6.

—An intelligent store cat in Boston improves every favorable opportunity to abstract a five cent piece from the money drawer, and carrying it in its mouth to a butcher's shop near by, purchases a "square meal."

—The expense of running the Municipal machinery at Cleveland last month was $[illegible].

—Virginia sportsmen use up sixty pounds of shot a day in firing into a pigeon roost in Buckingham County.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW.

Views of Colonel F. Hecker.

The full scope of the new Temperance law is not understood by many. The framers of this law—which the monarchical press of Europe has already seized upon with shouts of joy and derision, exclaiming "There, see this lauded republic; such tyrannical laws are an impossibility with us; take care not to emigrate to such a country!" (Vide *North-German Allgemeine Zeitung*)—the framers of this law say: "We do not mean to prohibit the indulgence of spirituous liquors; on the contrary, all we intend is, to do away with the numerous low groggeries, and only to tolerate decent and respectable saloons." "To this we have no objection," say many people, who do not belong to the temperance societies, but who neither read nor study the law.

But the above statement of the temperance men is simply an act of cowardice; they are afraid to show their true colors. It is an act of hypocrisy, for they speak differently from what they mean and intend.

No sooner has this law been passed, than there is another pending which is intended to be smuggled into the laws relative to municipal corporations, and which contains a provision about as follows:

"No spirituous liquors shall be sold or given away within a mile of any institution of learning."

When five temperance men go together and purchase a shanty, which they dub an institution of learning, when then they place one of their number inside ostensibly as a teacher, and a boy ostensibly as a pupil, the small cash capital of the temperance society suffices to close every business within a mile around. A small number of such educational humbugs may bring the largest city under the bane of prohibition.

Thus the fanatics of all ages have proceeded; the inquisition, the witch tribunals, and the "blue laws" were created in like manner.

The question before us is not one of groggeries, but simply whether the majority shall be subdued by a fanatical minority, and whether various branches of industry and agriculture shall be destroyed by the temperance societies, which do not count half a million persons all told.

But let us proceed to consider the law:

First—It is an almost complete prohibition; it is in its spirit the most despotic Maine liquor law.

Second—In its most favorable aspect the law creates a monopoly for the rich against the poor.

Third—It effects the levying of taxes in favor of the rich and against the poor.

Fourth—It contemplates the ruin of various branches of production of raw material, and is chiefly directed against the farmers, laborers, and tradesmen. It is an invasion of the liberty of trade and an assault upon the development of our national wealth.

Fifth—The law is wicked and immoral in its tendencies; it makes vice a source of income; it hurls strife and dissension into the family circle and countenances perjury. It even stifles charity and benevolence.

Sixth—It engenders a contempt and disregard for the law and judicial authority.

Seventh—It encroaches upon the right of property and of contract.

Eighth—It promotes drunkenness and vice.

These propositions I shall prove.

Before proceeding to do so, however, I will state here that it is the duty of all those who are convinced of the perniciousness of the law, at once to adopt all proper measures for the removal of this ordinance, called law, and, after organizing societies,

First—From every county in the State to send delegates in sufficiently large numbers with petitions to Springfield, to appear all upon a day fixed, and to ask that the law be abolished.

Second—Plainly and understandingly to manifest to the returning members of the Legislature, who have not worked against the law, the disapproval of their course.

Third—To combine with this the declaration, that nobody has any prospect of again becoming a member of the Legislature, or of filling any office of trust, who has voted for this law and does not pledge himself to work for its repeal.

Ad. 1. According to Sections 1, 2, and 3, no license can be granted unless a bond has been filed in the penal sum of three thousand dollars, signed not only by the party intending to do business, but also by at least two good and responsible freeholders, whose entire property is liable for the payment of all damages either to person or property.

Now, what citizen would expose himself to the many snares of this law, give bonds, encumber his property with a mortgage, and run the risk [illegible] children, [illegible] other heirs [illegible] for [illegible] other consideration than friendship. No matter how rich and responsible the man himself, intending to carry on the business of selling liquor, may be, he must have at least two bondsmen—at least two!

But Section 5 provides: "Every person who shall by the sale of intoxicating liquors, with or without a license, cause the intoxication of any other person, shall be liable, etc."

A farmer producing wine or cider has no license and needs none, but if he should sell his wine or cider, and the purchaser should afterwards become intoxicated, he is subject to the [illegible] just as much as the wine merchant, druggist, hotel-keeper or saloon-keeper. Do not tell me "the law does not intend such things," for it provides for this in Section 4, and when I am told that the law does not mean this, I can but reply that then the law is equivocal; that it is loosely and stupidly drawn.

If to this provision is added the one above referred to, which is to form part of the laws relative to municipal corporations, then water, opium, hashish and chloral are the only things that may be indulged in.

Ad. 2.—"All we want are a few decent and respectable saloons!" The man who is rich enough and can comply with the requirements of Section 1, to conduct a place for the sale of spirituous liquors, must, in view of the many risks and dangers to which he is exposed, just as in all other branches of business fraught with risks, secure himself by charging higher prices for his articles, which he can safely do in view of the decreasing competition. He must charge 15, 20 or 25 cents for a drink, instead of 5 cents, and thus deprive the poor, weary, and exhausted laborer of an opportunity to indulge in the refreshment. The latter may drink water, while the legislator can well afford to pay 25 cents to remedy the effects of the cold, the wet, the furnace heat. [illegible] is the one who requires the stimulant; he has no means of obtaining them, but by purchasing them by the quart or the gallon, he may then, secluded and quietly, get intoxicated. He will do it, he can do it, for nobody sees him whose presence would embarrass him.

Ad. 3. We shall show directly how many branches of industry will perish, or at least become materially reduced under this law; for let us but contemplate how numerous, and of how multifarious a nature the articles are, that are needed in a brewery. Remove them, and the taxes on these are also removed. But [illegible] thereby created must be covered; the taxes will fall more heavily upon the individual and most heavily upon the poorer classes. The law is a declaration of war against the middle classes and the poor.

Ad. 4. The production of the grape, of oats, corn, hemp, hops, resin, and pitch, in short all articles of original production connected with breweries, the wine trade and distilleries, must almost entirely wither away under a prohibitory legislation, and the amount of taxes raised on these articles must be levied upon other trades. Hence you may let your grapes and your apples rot, you farmers, you may hew down your vines, and your fruit trees.

Ad. 5. The law is wicked in its tendency and dangerous to good morals, which is shown by the fact that it does not only not punish the drunkard, but promotes drunkenness. It challenges the wife against the husband, the son against the father, relative against relative, to coin money out of vice, in the foulest and most outrageous manner.

The female who, either with or without the understanding of her husband, makes the prostituting vice of drunkenness, to which her husband or other relatives may be addicted, a source of income, stands exactly upon the same footing with the female who makes money out of the prostitution of her daughter. Nay, the enormity of the law is even greater. For at the latter trade the female must slyly conceal herself, but to indulge in this first prostitution the law encourages her.

But the law also invites family strife and dissensions. According to Section 5, "every employer or other person" may bring suit to recover damages on account of the intoxication of any one, which may have long been forgotten and forgiven by the members of his own family. Thus every dissolute hypocrite, every malignant wretch, who desires to break up and disturb the peace of a family, every scoundrel may wantonly invade the most sacred family relations, and drag the person who has been intoxicated, according to Section 10, before a court of justice, that he may acknowledge his own shame, and that a third party may be punished. The law tends to create dissentions and confusion throughout society; it is a battle-ground for the lowest and most despicable passions; a hot-bed for envy, malignity, intrigue, jealousy, and perjury. The person who has been intoxicated is called upon to be sworn and give evidence about his own condition; to prove his own unconsciousness, he is recognized and admitted as a good witness! Indeed, this goes beyond the Spanish inquisition, and where perjury is so lightly treated as in this country, there will never be fellows wanting, who, "for the greater glory of God," will commit that crime to ruin the obnoxious saloon or hotel-keeper for the benefit of the temperance hotel.

For Reynard, the fox, says in his 6th song:

Listen to me and remember: Loose swearing is better than losing.
In the confessional once an exceedingly pious man taught me:
Never to care for an oath, for it meant little or nothing.

But be careful not to exercise either charity or benevolence under the direction of Psalm 104, verse 15:

He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man: that he may bring forth food out of the earth;
And wine that maketh glad the heart of man, etc.

and Proverbs, ch. 31, v. 6 and 7:

Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts.
Let him drink, and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more.

For whenever a poor man, overworked and exhausted, is found in front of my door, and I hand him a refreshing draught, which, contrary to all expectations, may, after he has left me, in the least intoxicate him, then away with charity and pity, if I should be disliked by the fanatics.

Ad. 6. Oh! I am told, such things cannot occur! The jury, the Judge will acquit. Others will say, the law is a dead letter. But there I would have you. When that is not punishable in Belleville which is punished in Jacksonville, when Judge and jury are ashamed of applying the law, or directly decide against the letter of the law, you have simply created an anarchy and a confusion of all proper conceptions of justice, and have undermined and annihilated the respect for the highest in the land, the law. You have, in one word, acted like all fanatics; you have raged against Government, society, chastity, good morals, and justice; you can not escape the fate of other fanatics. Modern Tetzels you are, in granting the drunkard an indulgence, if but, by his appearing as a witness against a fellow-citizen who does not belong to your water creed, the money will flow into your box.

The law establishes arbitrary action; it bears the impress of ambiguity and of contempt of justice on its brow. It does not punish those "who have caused the intoxication" of any one by opium, hashish, chloral, and similar stimuli, though the number of those indulging in them increases to a frightful extent, especially among the temperance men.

Yet the law does not hesitate, contrary to all and every idea of justice, to punish fully innocent people. (Vide Sect. 5 and 6.) It does not set forth who shall be regarded as an habitual drunkard. I know cases where men were found intoxicated at intervals of several days in consequence of indulging in small quantities of liquor which would not otherwise have intoxicated anybody, and yet they were everything but habitual drunkards.

Is it not a crime to permit any water-drinking, but otherwise demoralized, wretch, to drag me as a witness before a court of justice, there to compel me to give evidence against the seller of spirituous liquors [illegible] in society and my business? [illegible] bookkeeper [illegible] accidentally become intoxicated [illegible] in whose establishment the clerk may have been seen is sued by an enemy of his, who drags the clerk as a witness before the court. It was the first and the only time that he was intoxicated, yet his reputation, his position is gone.

But Section 10 crowns the whole law. [illegible] with the laws of the ancient States. I have examined into the laws of the ancient Greeks, and have studied and practised under the French and German systems of jurisprudence, but a monstrosity, a perfect infamy of law and justice, an enormity like this section, I have heretofore deemed an impossibility. Here it is:

"In all prosecutions under this act, by indictment or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, or to describe the place where sold; nor for any violation of the third section of this act, it shall not be necessary to state the name of the person to whom sold; and in all cases the person or persons to whom intoxicating liquors shall be sold in violation of this act, shall be competent witnesses to prove such fact, or any other tending thereto."

I am acquainted with the Malleus Maleficarum,* and the Bulls [illegible] of the Popes Alexander IV, Sixtus IV, Innocent VIII, and Leo X, against sorcerers and witches, but all this was lamb-like, innocent botchwork compared with this monstrosity.

Irresponsible denunciators are admissible as witnesses; the name of the informer is not given to the defendant; it is not even stated what kind of liquors were drunk, or where they were sold; the name of the person who bought the liquor need not be given. With these provisions every defence is cut off beforehand. Whoever sanctions a verdict upon such evidence, deserves as a despiser of eternal justice, equity and law to be —the answer I will leave to all honest and upright men, to respectable jurists, to the popular conscience, to the people at large. What name does a Judge deserve who declares such a law to be Constitutional?

But a most particular beauty is found in Section 7 of the law in the word "employer." When the laborer gets drunk, the boss, the employer, the manufacturer, have a right to sue; they are particularly mentioned. But whether the laborer has such a right, in case his employer gets drunk, the law does not state, unless the workingman be looked for among the "other persons," the common rabble. If this be the correct construction of the law, then every laborer dismissed from his employ for intemperance or the like, may drag his former boss before the Court, that he may himself testify as to his being a drunkard, and that some saloon-keeper may foot the bill.

Look at the law from whatever side you may and you will find that it must lead to an interminable network of perjury.

But that, Ad. 7, the crown of the entire work may bear a jewel, of most superior beauty, the law seizes upon the right of property and contract.

I own a building and realize a living from the income it yields. One of my tenants with whom I have executed a lease, either with or without my knowledge and consent, sells or only gives away spirituous liquors, he is punished upon the complaint of a common informer and the result is that the whole contract stands annulled.

Thus every malignant temperance ninny and unskilled third party has it in his power, to overthrow contracts between others and to place me in the predicament to sue and litigate with my tenant for the use of the premises.

Such an encroachment upon the property acquired rights under contracts is altogether unheard of in the history of jurisprudence. When my tenant or any holder of real estate has committed a murder, rape, robbery, or the like, the injured party enjoys no such privilege or preference, but he does, when a man once gets intoxicated.

The name of the man who proposed this law, and the names of all those who voted for it, deserve, as the despoilers of law, justice, and morality, to adorn all street-corners and crossroads in the State. We wish them a pleasant homeward journey, return, and reception. F. HECKER.

*The witch-hammer or statute book under which witches and sorcerers were tried and punished. These statutes sanctioned the evidence of the wife against the husband, of children against their parents, of sisters and brothers against each other. [illegible] in the defence of his client.

Another Attack upon the Law.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 29 a communication under the head of "Temperance Law—What Action Is Necessary to Preserve It." The writer, "Cleon," says the law is so just that any candid man can have no serious objection to it. The law provides that no man shall be allowed to keep a saloon without license. In order to procure a license, he will be obliged to give security to the amount of $3,000. A well-to-do saloon keeper can get the security without trouble; but who will go bail for a poor man? The temperance men will not, nor the wealthy saloon-keeper, because it is for his good to have all poor men give up the business. Such, then, will the poor saloon-keeper be obliged to do, while his rich neighbor will profit by the operation. Is this a just law? There are many saloon-keepers who were soldiers in the United States army. They have lost their health, their limbs [illegible] unfit [illegible] for work. These men are poor in general, and will not be able to give the required security. The temperance men will say, Those soldiers will draw pensions. Yes, sir, they will, at from $4 to $10 per month. Is that sufficient to support a family? These brave men have served their country and their fellowmen. These men, in turn, pass a law which takes the bread out of the mouths of their wives and children. Is that a just reward, or a just law? Will the temperance men be Christian [illegible] enough to support the families of those soldiers? I doubt it. [illegible] regardless of party or principle.

"Cleon" also says, Egypt is sensitive, because the law threatens her crops of corn, peaches, and grapes. The law injures the corn crop of Southern Illinois, it is injurious to the corn crop of the whole State. Where is the justice of the law? If the farming community is injured by unjust laws, the towns and cities will not prosper on account of it. The law ought therefore to be repealed. [illegible] the rich but people must understand that laws are not enacted to benefit the poor people.

"Cleon" next wants a watchful eye to be kept over the saloon-keepers, for fear they might nominate candidates who are opposed to the law. The majority of the people have always nominated and elected their officers in the past, and will do so in the future, regardless of temperance rings. "Cleon," therefore, wants a teetotaller for Governor next time. All right, gentlemen; we can beat you better at a clear issue than in any other way. [illegible] the people will know how to maintain their rights; so go on, gentlemen, nominate a dead-head for Governor, regardless of principle or party.

In conclusion, I would say, if the great State of Illinois is lost to the Republican party next November, the temperance men may be thanked for it.

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WASHINGTON.

Opening of the Senate Arms Sale Investigation.

Testimony of General Belknap, Secretary of War.

The Civil Service Reform Question Discussed in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Failing again to get a postponement of the Appropriation bill, Senator Wright to-day gave notice that he would insist on taking up the Chicago Relief bill as soon as the bill now under consideration was passed. It has been ascertained that Matt Carpenter has prepared a voluminous speech against the bill, which he proposes to deliver at the first opportunity. It now seems that the postponement of the bill has been persisted in that its enemies might have an opportunity to open upon wide debate on it.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

It is said at the State Department, that no opposition will be made to the reception of the new Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo, as has been reported, nor does the appointment create any speculation as to the possible motives of Spain in sending him hither. The principle is recognized by our Government, as it has been frequently exercised by others, that no Ambassador of a foreign power will be received who has made himself personally obnoxious. It is not considered necessary to exercise this duty in the present instance.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has given notice to the War Department for the termination of the contract under which weather reports are transmitted, on May 8, 1872. The Company have also addressed a letter to the House Committee on Appropriations, setting forth that the prices paid for transmitting these reports are less than the expenses thereby incurred. They claim that the new service required by the Signal Bureau is not the same as contemplated by the act of 1866, for which the Government has the right to call on the Company, and intimate that they will not continue it at present rates. President Orton asks a hearing before the Committee in order to more effectually present his grievances.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day decided to advance the rates of bounty in the pending bill for the revival of American commerce from $10 to $15 per ton for iron steamships, and from $8 to $12 for wooden steamers engaged in foreign trade. The committee also agreed to report favorably the bill giving a subsidy of half a million dollars annually to the Australian steamship line, and a smaller amount to the New York and Vera Cruz line. The understanding of the committee with reference to both these subsidy bills, as well as to the New Orleans and Mexican line, is that should they pass the Senate and reach the House before the latter body has acted on them, they will be taken from the Speaker's table and disposed of without reference to Committee, provided they are substantially identical.

A PROTEST.

The Congressional Republican delegation from Alabama decidedly disapprove of the appointment of Joseph M. Hinds, who was confirmed by the Senate yesterday, as Consul to Rio Janeiro. They claim he is deficient in even the rudiments of education, and they propose to protest, in the name of the Republican party of Alabama, against his retention in office.

THE KENTUCKY WAR CLAIM.

The Secretary of the Treasury's answer to the alternative *mandamus* of the Supreme Court, directing him to show cause why he should not pay the Kentucky war claim, will demur, in the strongest terms, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and will maintain that his duty requires him to inquire into the character of the claim, and will deny that Kentucky has any legal right to the money. He will also represent that the warrant for the payment of the money has been cancelled and destroyed, and that there is no appropriation existing from which a new one can be paid.

SALE OF ARMS EXAMINATION.

The Senate Committee on the sale of arms began an examination this forenoon. The Committee had invited Senator Schurz to be present and aid by suggestions. He appeared and read a letter, saying that his speeches presented the case as he understood it,—he believed that he could only bring out further knowledge which he had by examining certain witnesses and following the developments made by their testimony. He expressed confidence that if he could be permitted to examine witnesses he could name he would be able to prove all the allegations he had made; but under the circumstances he preferred not to appear as taking part in the proceedings while he could not exercise any influence on its action. Senator Carpenter immediately moved that Mr. Schurz be invited to sit with the Committee, and that he have full power to examine witnesses. This was a liberal proposition and was agreed to cordially by all, and Hamlin further assured Schurz that any witnesses he would name should be summoned, and that the intention was to have a searching investigation, no matter who it hit. Schurz accepted the proposition made, and examined Secretary Belknap, which began the testimony. The Secretary was positive that he had nothing to do with any known agents of the French Government, and that time and again he had given orders that no sales should be made to such. He had consulted with the President, and both had agreed in the matter. The apparent discrepancies between the accounts of the Ordnance office and the Treasury Department were thoroughly explained and most satisfactorily, and more at length than heretofore given. The examination showed that all the details of these sales were managed by General Dyer, and that the Secretary knew very little beyond giving formal authority for such sales as the Ordnance office desired to make. The Secretary laid before the Committee a paper containing the dates at which authority for each sale was given by the War Department. After reading a despatch of Oct. 13, before presented, which made known to the Ordnance office that Remington was agent for France, the following evidence was given:

By Mr. Schurz—Q. You say that on the 13th of October, 1870, you received information which convinced you that Remington was a French agent? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your statement I find 14,757 Remington carbines, 19,434 Spencer carbines, and 17,517,822 Spencer cartridges sold to E. Remington & Sons, and in the report you have furnished authority of sale for those three lots as given Oct. 12 and 13? A. Yes, sir, before I gave that order.

By Mr. Carpenter—Q. And before you saw that telegram? A. Before I saw that telegram.

By Mr. Schurz—Q. May I ask you when the 14,757 Remington carbines, 19,434 Spencer carbines, and 17,517,822 Spencer cartridges were delivered? A. I cannot say. I only have memorandums when the 85,000 Springfield rifles were delivered, October 3, 1870.

Q. It would take some time to deliver them I suppose? A. It might. Those dates I could furnish.

Q. The sale of those Remington carbines, Spencer carbines, and Spencer cartridges, having been authorized on the 13th of October, in part, they must have been delivered afterwards, if at all? A. No doubt about that. That is my conclusion.

Q. Then after Remington & Sons had been discovered to be French agents these lots of arms, in all about 34,000 carbines, Remington and Spencer, and 17,000,000 cartridges were delivered to them? A. I will furnish the dates.

TICE METERS.

Representatives Kelly and Beck have been designated as a Sub-Committee of Ways and Means to consider and report upon the propriety of reporting the bill refunding to Distillers the amounts paid on account of tice meters.

[To the Associated Press.]

SENATE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Select Committee on the Sale of Arms commenced their examination to-day. The first witness called was Secretary Belknap, who said he did not know of any sale made in violation of law. On the 13th of October, 1870, having received a telegram which gave him reason to believe that Remington was an agent of the French Government, he immediately gave orders that no more arms should be sold to him. He had never spoken to Remington, nor did he know until afterwards that Richardson was his agent at subsequent sales.

In reply to a question as to whether any precaution could have prevented the French from receiving these arms, he replied, "Not after they were sold." He presumed the purchasers sold to whom they thought proper. Official orders, however, were given to the Ordnance Bureau not to sell to agents of the French or Prussian Governments. The War Department sold arms unsuitable for our service, being engaged in providing better ones. He only knew from the newspapers and general rumor that arms were sent to France. Whether they had previously been purchased from this Government, or were manufactured by private firms he had no means of knowing.

He was asked whether Baron Gerolt made complaint that arms had been sold to the French Government, and to this question replied: On the 15th of October, 1870, Baron Gerolt called to request that the sale of arms be postponed till the next week. Witness informed him that our Government would sell no arms either to agents of the French or Prussian Governments. Gerolt said they were not agents who desired to buy, but friends, when witness said they would have time to put in their bids by next week. To this Gerolt said they first wished to consult the Prussian Government. The sale, however, was not postponed beyond the next week.

Witness was interrogated on other points, heretofore noticed in the report of his testimony before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

To-morrow the Committee will examine General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, at his house, as he is unwell.

Senator Schurz was present by invitation, and put numerous questions to Secretary Belknap regarding the sale of arms. The Secretary said that the arms sold or awarded to Remington before the Secretary was placed in possession of the telegram to Squires, which was the first intimation he had that Remington was an agent of the French Government, were delivered to Remington subsequent to the date of the telegram. He could not now remember certainly what name was signed to the telegram, although according to his recollection it was that of Remington. This telegram was embodied in his evidence before the House Committee, but after looking at it he said the name did not there appear.

Senator Schurz closely interrogated Secretary Belknap about the dates of the sales, but Belknap could not furnish all the desired information at present, but said that data was being prepared in the department. An interrogation was put to Belknap involving the procuring and use of a copy of a letter of Belknap to Fish dated 18th of January, 1872, in which Belknap acknowledged the receipt of Fish's note enclosing, by request of De Bellonnet, *chargé d'affaires* of France, a copy of a letter from Remington to the President of the Commission at Tours, containing a series of allegations in reference to the purchase of arms, etc., to which Belknap replied: This letter, it will be recollected, was embodied in Senator Sumner's preamble to the resolution asking for a Committee of Investigation. A copy of this letter had been officially communicated to the French *chargé d'affaires*, but he had not made the contents known to other parties. The name of a prominent Democrat, Mr. Beck, had been mentioned as having heard it read, but that gentleman on being spoken to on the subject denied the truth of the statement, and another gentleman who had visited the Department at the time was alike ignorant of its contents. The Committee at a subsequent stage of the examination will examine other witnesses in order to ascertain from whom a copy of that letter was procured.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department held a meeting this morning in the matter of sales of the arms and ordnance stores, and examined at great length Major S. B. Bennett, of the Ordnance Department, who explained in detail the *modus operandi* of making sales and accounting for the proceeds. He disclaimed all knowledge of purchases being made on behalf of either France or Prussia, but admitted that the war between those powers stimulated the demand for arms in this country on speculation. He testified that the minimum quantity of arms to which the stores of the Government had been reduced during that year was about 750,000 stand of suitable arms, and 450,000 unsuitable arms. The term unsuitable arms is understood by the department as not necessarily unsuitable. There are 3?0,000 now in use. Some of these arms were sold during the year 1870-71. During the year there were sold 5,800,000 cartridges. I don't know how many were manufactured for that purpose. They were manufactured for $26 and sold for $35 per thousand. I think no cartridges were manufactured in that year and sold during the same year. I don't know of any other case than this in which cartridges were manufactured to effect sales of arms. Bids have been made contingent upon being supplied with cartridges, and they have been furnished out of this store. He remembers Baron Gerolt came to the office and spoke in regard to having the sale postponed for two or three days in order to allow some German houses to bid. That is all the connection with any foreign Government that witness knew of. He knows of no protest of the German Government against the sale of arms. He should know it had it been made. The sale of 85,000 Springfield arms to Remington & Co. were made by himself at private sale at $5 each. A few days previously about 20,000 of the same class were offered at the Springfield Armory, and the arms were withdrawn because $1.80 each was offered. No officer of the Ordnance or War Departments of the United States Government was interested directly or indirectly in the way of Commissioners or otherwise on the sales of these arms to his knowledge; nor had he any reason for believing that such was the case. He knew nothing about the parties to whom the arms were sold having any connection with foreign Governments. Dyer wrote witness a letter from New York, saying that the arms of the model of 1868 should be issued, and those of 1866 withdrawn; directed him to consult with the Secretary of War as to the propriety of selling the latter, and manufacturing cartridges for them, if necessary. The Secretary approved the plan, and the sale was ordered and made in New York. The correspondence does not mention Richardson's name. They were sold at $21.60, within a few cents of the original cost to the United States, although they had been in use.

MICHIGAN CITY HARBOR.

The House Committee on Commerce are prepared to recommend the appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of Michigan City harbor. The Indiana delegation, however, are strongly insisting on the original amount asked for, namely, $100,000, with some prospects of success.

GONE TO A WEDDING.

The President left Washington to-day to attend the wedding of Miss Drexel, in Philadelphia. He will return on Monday.

KU-KLUX CONVICTIONS.

The Attorney General has received official information of the conviction of fifteen parties, at Huntsville, Ala., charged with being Ku-Klux. Three of them were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill authorizing the President to take steps to continue the old commission or appoint a new one, to adjust and settle the Venezuela claims, excluding such as have been partially paid.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Bills were passed for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis and Little Rock.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that, after the pending Appropriation bill is disposed of, he would call up the Chicago Relief bill.

INQUIRIES SUGGESTED.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to make a thorough inquiry into the subject of immigration and treatment of immigrants. After their arrival in this country, and also into the quarantine and health regulations at the chief ports in the United States.

Mr. COLE suggested that the inquiry had better extend also to the treatment of immigrants by railroad companies.

Mr. CHANDLER accepted the amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it would be unnecessary and expensive for the Committee to visit all the chief ports, and Mr. Conkling suggested that they should go only to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. CHANDLER accepted this amendment also, and the resolution as amended was passed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The bill having been reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole, all the amendments made in committee were concurred in except those reserved to be voted on separately.

REIMBURSEMENT DESIRED.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of citizens of Allegheny County, Pa., asking Congress to reimburse them in the amount of $31,386 paid by them to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to secure an additional width of the channel-span of the bridge over the Ohio River at Parkersburg, so as to prevent the obstruction of the river commerce, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. AMES, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to provide for the disposition of that portion of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, Minn., lying east of the Mississippi River, which was passed.

COMMERCE.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a memorial of the National Board of Trade asking the passage of a law authorizing American citizens to purchase foreign-built ships, and register them for service under the American flag in our foreign maritime commerce, and that all articles of foreign product needed for the subsistence on vessels engaged in foreign trade, or in the sailing or repairing of steamships or sailing vessels, may be withdrawn free of duty from bonded warehouses, and to provide for the return to American registry of all tonnage alienated during the war to foreign flags, as owners may desire.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment authorizing the employment of forty additional clerks of Class I, in the Land Office, was laid on the table. The question being on an amendment appropriating $50,000 to be expended by the President in putting in force the Civil Service reform requisitions, Mr. CARPENTER moved to strike it out, and substitute the following:

"All laws or parts of laws under which the Civil Service Reform Commission was appointed by the President of the United States are hereby repealed."

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to lay the substitute on the table. Carried—yeas, 40; nays, 19. The Republicans who voted against laying Mr. Carpenter's substitute on the table were: Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Hitchcock, Hamilton (Texas), Kellogg, Logan, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, West, Windom. The only Democrats who voted against it were Blair, Cooper, and Saulsbury.

The question then recurred on the original amendment, appropriating $50,000 for this purpose.

Mr. SHERMAN said he hoped the operation of the scheme recommended by the Civil Service Commission would be confined to Washington, New York, and some of the larger cities, where reform was most needed, because if the President attempted to extend it over the whole country it would evidently break down by its own weight. While he was in favor of reform in the Civil service he was not confident that it could be effected on this plan, but Congress being already committed to it, an appropriation ought to be made, so as to give it a fair trial, if only to demonstrate its failure.

Mr. LOGAN said that the system proposed by the Civil Service Commission was a humbug. Two or three days ago there was an examination in one of the Departments, where twenty-three persons competed for the office, and one of the clerks in the Department told him before the examination the name of the man who would get the appointment. He (Logan) did not know how it was done, but he knew the fact, as an illustration of the folly of the selection of public officers by competitive examination. He (Logan) was as much in favor of reform as anybody, but not a reform of this kind.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired what kind of reform he did want.

Mr. LOGAN said he had not fully considered the subject, but would state some things that he would do if he had the power. Whenever a man performed his duties well, he would let him alone; and whenever a man did not, he would turn him out. He would also make the time of office of public officials co-extensive with that of President, unless where removals were made for misconduct. Further, if an officer performed his duties in such a way as to make his neighbors generally believe he was dishonest, he would turn him out.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought it very remarkable that the wisdom of the country, supposed to be concentrated in Congress, having last year deliberately passed a law authorizing the President to make this experiment in Civil Service Reform, should threaten to abandon the effort and repeal the law just as soon as an attempt was made to put it into practical operation. He fully agreed with those who denounced this Civil Service Reform as a humbug, and an encroachment on the rights of the people, for his own rights had been unwarrantably infringed. In the good old times, when he went to a Department and asked to have Smith or Jones appointed to an office because he was a friend of his, or because he had worked hard to make him Senator, or for some other equally good reason, the matter was generally arranged satisfactorily without any impertinent questions as to the fitness of the applicant for the place; but now, when he approached the head of a Department on the same errand, he was told that his recommendation was no longer sufficient to secure appointment; that the President had taken the matter out of the hands of members of Congress, and that applicants were now required to undergo an examination as a test of their fitness for the places they sought, as if there could be any better proof of a man's fitness for any office than that he had helped to elect a Senator. [Laughter.] In this way he (Edmunds) was stripped of the factitious importance he formerly enjoyed, brought down to the common level, and compelled to stand on his own merits alone. Of course he felt this to be a gross outrage. [Laughter.] He spoke only for himself. He was only stating his own grievances, but he knew that his fellow Senators would sympathize with him. [Laughter.] It was a painful fact, however, that in this country there were a great many persons who thought differently, people who were neither candidates for office nor followers of candidates; people who did not appreciate the merits and claims of managers of primaries and other political bodies, and who thought that Postmasters ought to know how to write, and that accountants ought to understand arithmetic. Nobody could see more clearly than he did the folly of all this, but as these unreasonable people were unfortunately in a great majority, and it was their business that officers of the Government were paid to do, and their money that was to be collected and spent, he feared they would have their way. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER protested for himself against Mr. Edmunds' statement of the feelings and motives of the opponents of Civil Service Reform.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he might have overdrawn the picture a little, but in substance it was true to nature.

ADJOURNMENT.

After some further discussion, without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. KILLINGER presented a remonstrance from 800 workingmen of Schuylkill County, Penn., against a reduction of the duties on iron and coal.

Mr. STEVENS, of Ohio, presented a petition of 125 soldiers, for the equalization of bounties.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Banking Committee, reported back adversely the Senate bill for the redemption of the temporary three per cent. loan certificates at the rate of three millions a month.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the motion, wishing it debated.

Mr. HOOPER insisted on his motion, stating the report was unanimous from the Committee. After discussion, the bill was tabled by a large majority.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) from the Committee of Public Lands reported a bill to allow the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company to change its projected line of road between Fond du Lac & Escanaba, Mich., the grant of lands not to be increased or changed thereby. Passed.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

During the discussion Mr. BLAIR (Michigan) asked leave to offer a resolution stating that charges have appeared in newspapers of large circulation, in New York and elsewhere, calculated to affect injuriously the reputation of the Secretary of the Navy, and to cast doubts on the integrity of his administration of the Navy Department, and, therefore, providing for the appointment of a select Committee of five to investigate any irregularities charged, and to inquire generally into the administration of affairs of the Navy Department during the incumbency of the present Secretary.

Mr. SARGENT stated in behalf, and at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, that he desired the investigation should take place, and courted it to the fullest extent.

Mr. BANKS said there was nothing alleged in the resolution that justified an inquiry, and it ought not to be made on newspaper charges. Every member of the House, and every member of the Government, had been, and always would be, abused by newspapers, and the House ought to have something more than citations of this character.

Mr. SARGENT. There is no desire on the part of the Secretary to evade any investigation.

The SPEAKER. Is there any objection to the resolution?

Mr. BINGHAM. I object to it until I know why it is offered.

Mr. GARFIELD (to Mr. Bingham). Don't object to it.

Mr. BINGHAM. Yes, I will. I want to know if the House is to be turned into a Star Chamber Court.

Mr. BANKS. I join with the gentleman from Ohio in making objection.

The resolution was therefore not received.

THE YERBA BUENA BILL.

The discussion on the Yerba Buena bill was then resumed, and Mr. Farnsworth spoke in support of it.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bills.

After disposing of all the amendments in the bill, and agreeing to one offered by Mr. DAWES for the payment of a full day's wages to laborers and mechanics in navy yards, etc., who had worked only eight hours, the bill was passed.

LAND GRANT BILL.

The House took up the bill granting to the Central Pacific Railway Company the use of one-half of the Island of Yerba Buena in the Bay of San Francisco.

Arguments in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. BLACK and HOUGHTON.

The bill then went over without action to Tuesday next.

WISCONSIN LAND GRANT BILL.

Mr. KETCHUM, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill for the completion of the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad, and it was made the special order for Thursday next.

The House adjourned.

TRAGEDY IN INDIANA.

A Jealous Father Stabs His Daughter and Shoots Himself.

From the Anderson (Ind.) Herald, March 1.

About 1:30 yesterday afternoon this city was startled by a report, which spread like wildfire through the city, to the effect that a most horrible murder had been committed in the morning a short distance from Chesterfield, and at half-past 3 the *Herald* reporter was at the scene of the sad occurrence. The house where the murder was committed is situated about two miles north of Chesterfield, owned by Mr. Joseph Remesburg. It is a small log house, perhaps 18x20, one story high, and containing but one room. It is situated about 400 or 500 yards from the house where Stottler killed the Icenoggle boys in 1868. When we reached the house we found quite a number of people already assembled, among whom were the relatives of the murderer and his victim—his wife and father being present. The room in which the father and his daughter lay was so crowded with spectators that there was hardly standing room, and it had to be cleared of them to admit the relatives. Some of the furniture had been removed previously.

The murderer, Wm. Williamson, is a man of about 45 years of age, of medium height, light complexion, and brown hair. He resides with his family about two miles northeast of Yorktown, Delaware County, and up to the time of this sad occurrence, has been considered a man of unblemished character, of industrious habits, and kind disposition, and stood high socially with all who knew him. On the evening before the murder, he left his home and went to the residence of Mr. Remesburg, where his daughter then was.

Miss Williamson is a young lady of eighteen or nineteen years of age, a little beneath the medium height, fair complexion, dark hair and eyes, and good-looking. She was of a gentle disposition, and respected by all.

The circumstances which led to the murder, as near as we could gather them, are as follows: Miss Williamson has for some time been receiving the addresses of a young man named George Landry, who lives near her father's residence, and to whom she was engaged to be married. Mr. Landry, the young man to whom she was betrothed, has always borne a very good reputation for honesty, industry, and sobriety; but, for some unaccountable reason, the father of the young lady objected to her wedding him, or, in fact, any one else. No one can account for his objection to his daughter being married. Many reports are afloat since the occurrence, but they are only reports, and we will not meddle with them, but leave them for future investigation. But that he had objections is beyond a doubt, and that the objections cost the life of one, if not of two of the parties, is also evident.

Miss Williamson, accompanied by her intended husband, left home on the 28th inst., and came to the house of Mr. Remesburg, where they intended the wedding to take place, after which they intended to go to the residence of the groom's uncle, some nine miles north of the scene of the tragedy, but, as will be seen, their fond hopes were never to be realized. On the evening of the 28th, Mr. Landry came to this city to procure the necessary license and remain in town all night, going back yesterday morning, little prepared for the scene in waiting for him.

Williamson went to the house of Mr. Remesburg the evening before the murder, and tried to persuade his daughter to give up her intention of marrying, but she remained steadfast in her determination and true to her lover. The interview between father and daughter was assuming a threatening attitude, when Mr. Remesburg told him (Williamson) that if he did not desist he would have to leave the house, after which he dropped the conversation and retired to rest.

On yesterday morning, while Mr. Remesburg was out at the barn, Williamson seated himself at his daughter's bedside (she being yet in bed) and engaged in a quiet conversation, and finally asked her if she was still determined to marry Mr. Landry, when she replied, "Yes, if I have to wade in blood up to my knees;" upon which he drew a large-sized pocket-knife and stabbed her twice,—once in the arm and once in the throat, penetrating the windpipe, from the effects of which she died in a few minutes. Williamson remained at his daughter's bedside long enough to be assured that his murderous designs upon his victim were fully executed, when he rushed from the house, and, when he had gained the yard, he drew his revolver and shot himself, once in the throat and once in the forehead. The shot which took effect in the centre of the forehead is not dangerous, as it glanced on the skull, following the bone beneath the scalp to the top of the head, where it was easily extracted. The other wound is more serious, it being in the neighborhood of the windpipe, and the ball had not been found up to last night. The physicians think he will recover with proper care. He had only spoken a few words all day yesterday, and it is supposed he did this when off his guard. The physician was administering some medicine, and asked him if he could not drink from a cup, and he answered "yes," and then said: "These bandages are too tight; they hurt my throat!" after which it was impossible to get him to converse more. It is supposed he will not converse, fearful that they would ask him for an explanation regarding the event of the morning. The physicians in attendance on him are Drs. Dunham and Kilgore, of Chesterfield, and Dr. Griffith, of Anderson. The weapons used were a large-sized pocket-knife and a small-sized Smith & Wesson revolver, seven shooter. On the day previous to the murder, Williamson and his son were out sawing wood, when Williamson complained of not feeling well, and mounting his horse rode to Muncie, where he purchased his knife and pistol, evidently determined on his future course.

A Somnambulist Physician.

From the New York Times.

From the time of Paracelsus, who in Browning found a charlatan and left a genius, down to Newton and the zouave Jacob, some of whose related exploits savor of the miraculous, the invalid world has been dealt with by many marvellous leeches. But among them none has worked after a fashion more utterly opposed to the usual course of nature than a Paris physician whose funeral has lately been celebrated with much pomp at the Church of the Madeleine. His name was Victor Dumetz, and the peculiarity of his treatment was that his consultations were given and his prescriptions dictated only when he was asleep. Something like this we have seen here in the operations of our so-called clairvoyant doctors. But these are in most, if not in all cases, persons without scientific training, who profess to effect their cures by some abnormal agency, and some preternatural insight into the patient's condition. Dumetz was a regularly educated physician, and a member of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and his system appears to have differed from that of his professional brethren in no other respect than it should be exercised only during sleep. At a certain hour every day he was carefully put into this condition by his step-mother, who seems to have had some peculiar mesmeric power over him, and he was then ready to receive his patients.

If Dumetz's method of practice was curious, the manner in which he came to be a physician was hardly less so. Originally he was a wine-dresser in Champagne, and at that time subject to frequent fits of epilepsy. M. Loyson de Guinomon, the editor of a review at Rheims devoted to phrenology, mesmerism, and kindred branches of what for a better name we shall call the pseudo sciences, conceived the idea of treating Dumetz mesmerically. The patient had a tendency to somnambulism, and the mesmeric trance speedily developed his mental resources. One day while under its influence he announced "that he would be cured if on Easter Day, after having communicated, he should be taken to a certain pond in the vicinity and thrown in." With much reluctance and many misgivings this novel cure was tried, and attended with entire success. The good M. Loyson de Guinomon, a pious Catholic, accepted this extraordinary event as a miracle at once, and regarded M. Dumetz as one plainly chosen by Heaven for some higher destiny than dressing vines. He entered him at the Jesuit College at Fribourg, where his academic course soon completed, Dumetz applied himself to the study of medicine, passed his examination successfully, and, as we have said, was duly enrolled among the Paris Faculty. Whether his studies also were made and his examination passed while he was asleep, does not appear, though that would seem essential to a symmetrical rounding of the marvel. The fact certainly seems to be undisputed that his medical knowledge served him only during sleep. That he was not regarded as an impostor is shown by the fact that he numbered among his best friends such men as Jules Favre, Emile Ollivier, Pere Hyacinthe, and Lamartine, while a very large fortune earned by his practice attested its success.

THE REV. L. D. HUSTON, D. D.

A History of the Life of the Accused Baltimore Clergyman.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A gentleman who has been acquainted with Dr. H. thirty years writes the *Courier-Journal* of him as follows:

Before his conversion he was regarded as one of the most talented of Cincinnati's "fast boys." In 1839, after having studied some time at Woodward College, he became an itinerant Methodist preacher in connection with the Ohio Conference, and was stationed by that body on Summerville Circuit in West Virginia. In 1840 the same Conference sent him to Point Pleasant Circuit, in the same State; in 1848 to Madison Circuit, in the State of Ohio. In 1842 he removed to Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1848 was stationed by the Kentucky Conference in Harrodsburg. That Conference subsequently appointed him to the following places: Richmond, Winchester, Parkersburg, West Virginia, Shelbyville, Lexington, Covington, and Cincinnati. In 1854 the General Conference of his Church elected him editor of the *Home Circle*. This made his removal to Nashville necessary, but his membership was continued in the Kentucky Conference. In 1858 he was re-elected to the editorship, and was living in Nashville when General Buell's army drove the Confederates out of that city. He remained south of the Federal army lines until 1865. Then, returning to Kentucky, he was stationed in Newport until 1868, when he was transferred to the Baltimore Conference, and has been stationed in that city ever since. The lengthy article in the Baltimore *American* about Dr. Huston needs some correction. It is not true that but little was known of Dr. Huston "previous to his coming to Baltimore," or, that his pulpit power depended entirely upon "the softness of his voice." His reputation as an orator was co-extensive with the Church of which he was a minister, and such intellectual giants as the late Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D., regarded his theological attainments as more than respectable, his logic clear if not strong, his rhetoric as faultless, and his action as inimitable.

Baltimore appreciated him so highly that she refused to part with him for five years. However bad Dr. H. may have become, it is not true that "the Kentucky Conference, which sent him to Baltimore with a clean record, is morally responsible for the outrages he has committed." The Kentucky Conference institutes a careful examination of the moral and ministerial character of each one of her ministers every year. In the case of Dr. H. and two others, who, during the war, were necessarily beyond her oversight, she, during those years, refused to say there was "nothing against them." When they returned to Kentucky, in 1865, a strict inquiry was instituted with reference to conduct and character during their enforced absence.

In 1865, '66, and '67, there was nothing against L. D. Huston. For about four or five years the Baltimore Conference has exercised the same watchful care over Dr. Huston's moral character. She will give him a fair trial now, and, if he is found guilty of the alleged outrages, will promptly expel him, and visit upon him the indignation his crimes deserve. If Dr. H. has heretofore been guilty of criminal conduct, he and his victims have alike been careful to hide his crimes from the proper authorities of his Church.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Vitalize the Hair.—Why does the hair become harsh and dry—why does it fall out—why does it become gray? Simply because the life has gone out of it. The fibers draw sustenance from the scalp as the grass draws aliment from the soil, and when the supply of nutriment is cut off in either case the product withers and dies. At the first symptom of decay, therefore, the unfed or half fed roots of the hair should be refreshed and reinforced with Lyon's Kathairon, the only preparation which will nourish the filaments and keep them in a vigorous condition after they have begun to suffer from a deficiency of their natural stimulant. As long as the Kathairon is faithfully used, with a proper degree of friction, morning and evening, so long will it be impossible for the hair to whiten or fall out from the scalp.

As a reliable remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, or any affection of the throat and chest, use according to directions given on each bottle, Madame Zadoc Porter's Cough Balsam. It is always reliable, and the possession of a single bottle may, in case of a sudden attack, prove to be worth fifty times its cost. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 26, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $5 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Stephens' All Right Salve the only thing relieves aching corns. Druggists have it. 25c per box. Dr. Stephens, 121 West Washington, 4 to 3; 89 East Twenty-second street, 4 to 9.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, Vanilla, etc., are the very best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago." For sale by all the leading dealers.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THE West Side, worth from $3,000 to $6,000, payable $500 down, and $500 per year, with interest, for five years; will then pay balance in full. Address M 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR $3,500 CASH, COTTAGE AND lot on South Side, north of Twenty-ninth-st. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE OR COTTAGE, AND lot, South or West Side, desirable location; will pay part cash, balance in fine jewelry at its cash value. Apply to JOHN M. WAITE, 45 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—REAL ESTATE on the North Side, and pay for the same in good property, free of incumbrance, adjoining old city limits, which is rapidly increasing in value, and on which fine improvements are being made. Address P. O. Box 142, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE day, week or month, can be had at 371 Wabash-av. House first-class.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, to young gentlemen. References required. Address C 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE, FINE, FURnished room, for two persons. 192 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A front room, first floor, double brick house 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington; first-class.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A 16-FOOT GOLD leaf sign (trimming and hosiery) for articles of household furniture. Call at 139 Blue Island-av., rear.

FOR SALE—READY-MADE PORTABLE COTtages, cheap, comfortable, durable. Delivered free of charge anywhere in the city. Office corner of Erie and North Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—FLY-WHEEL, 18 FEET DIAMEter, weighing nearly 5 tons. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—A BABCOCK EXTINGUISHER, new, at low price. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA LOT OF WHEELS WITH iron and steel axles, suitable for heavy hauling. Also 100 dump carts, iron axles, with harness to each, for brick yards or railroads, or other purposes. Apply at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—LOT OF WHEELBARROWS, brick and mortar-hods. Apply to H. W. DURANT, 13 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—3 PROPELLERS, 9 TUGS, 30 schooners, 10 barks, 1 scows, 1 barges, 1 steam yacht. J. B. SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE ROAD GARDEN Block, fronting on Morgan and Sangamon-sts. The only residence property within two miles of the Court House for sale that will have no wooden buildings upon it. To parties who will build in accordance with certain improvements, long time will be given, and no money required down. H. H. SHUFELDT, 146 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON State-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts.; alley side and rear. S. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, $2,300; BEST near Lincoln Park, for $2,300, long time; Choice lots in Sheffield's Addition. Very choice lots in Hyde Park, and a business lot on Canal-st., without any cash down. Inquire of the owner, at 180 State-st. C. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON COVENTRY-st., near North Chicago Rolling Mill, West side, lot 100 feet front by 125 deep; house 20x40 feet. Apply to J. S. PALMER on premises.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 42 CENTRAL Union Block, cottage and lot on Butterfield-st., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., $2,200; Also two lots in same block, $1,400 each. Cottage and two lots on West Indiana-st., for $3,800, lot alone would be cheap at the price.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, 36 MYRICK-av., $4,000; half cash; house has 8 rooms. RABNER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING, WITH lease, situate corner of Ann and West Madison-sts. Will sell or trade for other property. Call on FRANK & UNDERWOOD, 53 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25X200 FOURTH-AV., 25 FEET front, $6,500 cash; 300 alone worth $10,000 to-day. DAVID WILLIAMS, 212 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., 25 feet, east front, by 180 feet to alley, cheap.

Michigan-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., 78 feet, east front, full depth; will sell in separate lots; one-fourth cash.

Michigan-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st., 68 feet, east front, with frame house.

J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., CORNER OF Lincoln, desirable building lot on easy terms.

Jackson-st., corner of Leavitt, good frame house, fronting south and west, with lot 27 feet front by 125 feet to alley; easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION: best chance in the market; two brown stone fronts, gas, bathroom, furnace, and all modern improvements; $10,000 only $2,500 cash; balance on easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Rhodes-av.; all modern improvements; near Thirty-second-st.; $6,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT ON LAKE-AV., north of Egan, 25 or 50x180 to 20 feet alley; with house; cheap, $2,000. Fine place in Groveland Park, $12,000; and other houses and vacant lots at Oakland, by ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; 40X180 FEET TO 20-FEET alley on Ellis-av., just north of Egan-av.; very cheap; small payment down. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE COTTAGES—4 NEAT new cottages, with lots 24 feet front, on West Lake-st., near Oakley-st. Also, 5 new cottages on Park-av., near Oakley-st., with lots 24 feet front. These cottages will be sold low and on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, IF TAKEN AT once, corner lot 50 feet south front, on West Van Buren-st. This is bona fide; must be sold. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—10 LOTS on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. 50x125 on Lake-av., near Forty-second-st. A. R. WING & CO., 339 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 663 ADAMS-ST., 10 rooms in house, lot 30x125 and good barn; price $6,000, half cash, balance in 3 or 5 years. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES WITH 6 ROOMS over each; 3 years' lease of lots, on Madison-st., near Aberdeen. Call on D. COLE & SONS, 158 West Madison-st., for particulars.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X200 FEET EACH, ON Lake, Fulton and Oglesby-sts.; long time; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately; outside fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—100X135 FEET, SOUTHWEST COR. of Clinton and Sebor-sts. Suitable for manufacturing. Very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—3 FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON Park-av., near Union Park. Price $10,250 cash, also one for $12,500. Small cash payments and long time. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 38 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DWELLING HOUSE AND grounds on Lake-av., inside city limits; price, $22,000; easy terms.

A good frame dwelling and lease for five years, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st.; $3,500; ¼ cash. Eligible lot on Ellis-av., 50x135; price, $5,000 cash. Lot on Madison-st., 30x138, just west of La Salle-st. Lots on Egan-av. and Langley-av.

JOHN BARWICK, Real Estate Agent, 1473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—743 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., good house of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements. Barn on the lot. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HUBBARD, COSSITT, Seymour-sts., and Western-av., on easy payments to parties wishing to build; these lots are just outside of the fire limits; terms, $100 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON AND WINCHESter-sts.—48x120 feet, southwest corner of Madison and Winchester-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—4 LOTS ON WEST Madison-st., near Stanton, each 25x120 feet. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—33X103 ON CLARK-ST., north of Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 8 rooms, water, and lot 25x125 feet No. 319 Walnut-st., near Oakley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE brick foundation, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, water closet, &c., and lot 25x125 feet, south front, on Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND LEAVITT-STS.—neat frame house of 7 rooms, and lot 58 feet front, corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts.; price low, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., TWO-STORY frame house of 11 rooms, brick basement, modern improvements, and lot 42x150 feet, No. 808 West Jackson-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON EGAN-AV., NEAR new cotton manufactory. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—EIGHTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN State-st. and Wabash-av., English basement house (wood) of 10 rooms, marble mantels, gas fixtures, bath room, &c., suitable for business as well as dwelling house. Address WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN STATE-st. and Wabash-av., 3-story English basement (brick) house of 12 rooms, barn 2 stories high; rented for five years from May 1 at $2,000 per year; this is a great bargain. Address WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION AT ONCE—SPLENdid cottage, brick basement, 50 feet lot, 2 blocks west of Union Park; $7,500, including $1,000 of choice furniture. Only $750 down; balance to suit. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON DEPUYSTER-ST. ON leased ground; lease expires May 1; will be sold at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MARBLE FRONT DWELLing, three stories and basement, and high cellar, swell front, Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., in good condition. Lot 25x175 feet. Some furniture with the house. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 394 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUTTERFIELD-ST., TWO LOTS, 25 feet each, east front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. State-st., 25 feet, west front, near Thirty-fifth-st. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 100 FEET, EAST front, by 180 feet deep to alley, running from Eda-st. to Prentiss-st.; also 44 feet, west front, by 150 feet deep, corner Prentiss-st. The above lots will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON WEST MADISON-st.: house and lot for $4,300, worth $5,000. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST. BY 75 feet on Wood, northeast corner; $8,000. S. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THAT FINE FARM, KNOWN AS the "Stiles Farm," 1 mile square, (640 acres), being on the Dixon Air Line Railroad, 60 miles from Chicago, in DeKalb, DeKalb County, Illinois. It has 3 houses, with barns and out-buildings, and 8 miles of good board fence; good land, with abundance of water; 3 fine groves of planted timber, the best in the State; convenient to 2 villages and to depot; good school house on farm, and cheese factories adjoining; good neighborhood of New England and New York State people; a good, young bearing orchard. Will sell well adapted to grain, meadow or grazing. Will make 1, 2, or 3 good farms, and will be sold in parcels, but would prefer to sell in one tract. Terms: one-half cash, balance on long time, as wanted. I once refused $32,000; will now take $22,000. Address for the next 4 days, A. K. STILES, DeKalb, Ill., after that, at Gardner, Ill. Must be sold soon.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE, A FRUIT FARM OF 70 acres, all improved and nearly all set to the best varieties of fruit, large and small. Good buildings; good neighborhood; good school; also 40 acres of choice land, fenced and partially improved. All within 1½ miles of St. Joseph, Mich., and 1 mile of a railway station. Titles perfect. Chicago property preferred. Address A. O. FRENCH, St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 700 ACRES OR LESS will be sold for a great deal less than cost; is within 60 miles of Chicago, on a railroad, and near station; can be divided into three farms to good advantage; is well improved, and must be sold within two days. Address W 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—70 ACRES ON THE RIDGE SOUTH of Englewood; $600 per acre, payable ⅕ cash, ⅕ in two years, and balance on 5 years time, 8 per cent. Will sell all or any part of same. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $25,000 to $50,000, in a large-paying and well-established business, in New York. Branch of a Chicago firm of undoubted standing. Business pleasant, and knowledge of same easily acquired. Principals only, who can give good references, may address S 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BUILDING business with $2,000 to $3,000 cash capital. Business well established; good shop, now full of man at work. Address, for 3 days, O 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 IN A GENteel cash business that is paying well. 139 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTERest in a profitable business. Capital required, $10,000 to $20,000. Address S 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $800, IN an established jewelry business, in a thriving town about 50 miles from Chicago. Address W 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $500 or $600, to start a retail drug store in a good locality on the West Side. Address K 91, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COAL AND wood business; long established, and doing a good business; requires two. Party will require to have from $1,500 to $1,800. A rare chance, and no humbug. Apply by letter, T 51, Branch Tribune office, Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—ALL KINDS—SAMPLES at iron-clad office, 164 East Monroe-st. DUNNE & SCANLAN.

FOR SALE—GOOD OLD BRICKS, CLEAN AND whole (about 200,000). Inquire at office of THEO. KARLS, Architect, 39 West Randolph-st.

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING, GALVANIZED IRON tin, and sheet iron, for cars and fire-proof buildings, with our patent elastic joint. S. B. BROWN & CO. Office, 45 Hubbard-court.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—THE LAND which is being advertised over the signatures of Wisner Brothers as "Henry Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition to Maplewood" is not under the control of the bona fide Maplewood Company, is not accessible by the Maplewood property, and is not adjoining, and no grounds for any such claim to there is any such addition to Maplewood recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County.

A. R. WING & CO. are the only parties who have Maplewood property for sale, which is ornamented with several thousand elms and maples. A number of fine residences have been erected; sidewalks have been laid; also a flowing well that yields 350 gallons per minute of pure water; the railway station is located on the property. Commutation fare 8 cents; while the Wisner property is without such improvements. Parties wishing to purchase in the vicinity will do well to visit the Genuine Maplewood before purchasing, as we are the only parties who can give a Clear Title to the Original Maplewood property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots from $300 to $450. A. R. WING & CO., 339 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSton, and Glencoe, seventeen houses and cottages (all ready or nearly all of them new); prices of from 1 to 10 rooms each, $1,500 to $5,000; 1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent. interest (or for monthly payments); I offer no property but my own, and therefore have no commissions to make. I cannot be undersold. You that want homes give me a trial. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, 84 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE, TWO very desirable residences in Oak Park, near depot; they will bear investigation; call and see them. Good neighbors and good fruit. R. PECK.

FOR SALE—$200 BUYS A GOOD LOT WITHIN 4 miles of the business centre; lots front Milwaukee, Wilmot, and Hudson-avs.; also, Humboldt boulevard; fine improvements are being rapidly made; lots must double in value within one or two years; accessible at all times; low fare; quick time. Come and take a short ride and see for yourself. Title perfect; full abstract furnished; terms very easy. JAMES ALLEN, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 180 State-st. C. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN RAVENSwood on easy terms. Come with me at 1 o'clock and see the places; return at 3 p. m. WM. A. TRAVIS, 669 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—$300 BUYS A choice lot in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition, with abstract showing short and perfect title. Small payments and long time. No cash down if you will build. This property fronts on Milwaukee and Irving-av., near school house, Logan Park, Boulevard, Artesian Well, ten minutes' walk to depot. Commutation fare 8 cents. Call at 133 West Madison-st., Room 3, and take a free ride and see for yourself. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—NEW HOMESTEAD AT MAYwood; will take part pay in other property. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT EVANSton. Bargains are offered in improved and unimproved property. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT RAVENSwood; also vacant lots; no cash of those who build. M. VAN ALLEN, 181 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, FINE RESIdence lots, $400 each, on very easy terms. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. 227 and 229 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. S. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES BASEments and full-size lofts above, in new marble front building on State-st., 50 feet south of Van Buren-st. Splendid building and first class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL STORES; ONE for billiards and bar; also one for barber shop, will furnish three chairs for same.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, GOOD CORNER, on West Side. H. WHIPPLE, No. 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, SECOND AND THIRD stories of store No. 13 Michigan-av. Apply on premises to H. W. DURANT.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building, 27 West Washington-st. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM at 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, FOR BUSINESS purposes, house 548 Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st.; 21 rooms and 53½ feet of ground. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, FINE LOCATION, NO. 217 Michigan-av., opposite Tremont House. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE OF THE ÆTNA Sewing machine building, 146 State-st. Will be completed April 1. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE ON WEST MADISON-ST., east of Carpenter, to May 1, 1873. Address STORE, care Carrier 66.

TO RENT—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, 139 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER. Inquire of A. L. BROWN, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, 75 AND 77 WEST Kinzie-st., brick building, to rent to good responsible tenants. Call at 191 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 14 STATE-ST.; good wholesale room, well lighted. Answer in letter-box on premises.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, TWO suites of parlors, a good basement, and several fine offices, on Wabash-av., near the Post Office. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 331 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT BASEMENT OF NO. 675 Wabash-av., corner Fourteenth-st., from April 1, for some light business. Call on the premises.

TO RENT—THREE FLOORS, SOUTHWEST corner Washington and Canal-sts. Entrance, 28 West Washington-st. Will rent floors separate or will lease one year to run from May 1. For information apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BANKING OFFICES on LaSalle and Clark-sts. Also a number of good offices, with vaults, on Clark, LaSalle and Madison-sts. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 43 SOUTH WATER-ST., EAST of Wabash-av., 20 feet front. New store, four stories above basement, 20x140 feet; tenant. WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE UPPER ROOM, 45x40, WITH power elevator. Best location on the West Side, and will rent very cheap. Address W 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BUILDING, WITH BASEMENT, for offices or any other use, in good locality, 92 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR WILL sell 3-story and basement marble-front house, exquisitely furnished. Also barn attached. Inquire at 1198 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF TEN rooms on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-second-st., to small family who will board two persons and also second table meals for boy. The best of references required. Address for three days Z 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, PANtries, closets, etc., with furniture for sale; the furniture is new. Possession at once. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av., north of Eighteenth-st.; 14 rooms. Possession March 15. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—HOUSE contains 15 rooms, swell front, with all modern improvements. Two years' lease from May 1. Possession given at once. Terms cash. Call and see at 429 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., from May 1, two first-class houses, 14 rooms each (together or separate); all modern improvements; rent cheap. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, NOS. 427 AND 429 WARren-av., price $40 per month, and water rent. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 663 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 783 WABASH-AV., near Sixteenth-st., from May 1, containing 8 rooms or will sell the same with lease of lot. J. M. CUTLER, No. 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 44 SEYMOUR-ST., 8 rooms; water. HAMMER & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 3 West Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment, first-class, brick dwelling of 15 rooms, nearly finished, No. — Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. For rent from April 1. Parties can address M 57, Tribune (Branch) office three days.

TO RENT—$400 CASH BONUS FOR 3 YEARS' lease of house, 8 rooms, Walnut-st., near Robey, at $25. Decide at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECURE A HOME; SPLENDID OPportunity; elegant marble house, or for sale, immediately; $500 down, $50 monthly. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED rooms for man and wife (no children); location must be north of Madison and west of Halsted-st. Address, stating terms, W. M. MELCHERT, 107 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHed room on West Side, for single gentleman. Address Room No. 31, Sherman House.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE SEVERAL first class tenants who desire houses after May 1, on the avenues. JAMES B. HILL & CO., 371 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING stores or houses to rent would do well to give us a call, as we have a large number of applications, and quite a number of orders to fill. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 331 Wabash av.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ON MADISON or State-st., with immediate possession. Address H 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN OF quiet habits, a single furnished room between Wabash and Jackson-sts. Address, stating terms and location, L 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, east of Larrabee-st., between Centre-st. and Fullerton-av., a house of six or eight rooms. Address T 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, a nicely furnished room West Washington-st., east of Union Park, in a private family; best of references. Address, stating terms, W 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR LEASE A LOT NEAR the freight yard of the Penn. R.R. Apply to SAM. H. FINNEGAN, Briggs House.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, OR BY MAY 1st, a house of 6 or 8 rooms; must be located on South Side, north of Thirtieth-st. Address WABASH, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 OR 10 rooms, with modern improvements; South Side, east of Wabash-av., and north of Twenty-sixth-st., by 15th of March or 1st of April. Address C 55, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 364 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loss, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FREE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

WANTED—HAND-PRESS—SECOND-HAND, suitable for printing 7 or 8 column newspaper; must be cheap. Call or address J S, 669 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD rags, iron, and metals at 22 West Madison-st. Branch 51 East Twenty-second-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, lost, stolen or absent friends, loss or status property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 139 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOY 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD, MUST write best business hand; $6 to $8 per week; also two boys to do general work. 51 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, 50 GOOD BOYS to distribute bills for Prof. Macallister. Apply to HOWARD JONES, Agent, City Hotel, cor. State and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—500 MORE LABORERS ON THE Northwestern Railroad at Sparta, Wis.; free fare over the company's road. Apply to the company's agent, HENRY HJORTH, 202 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND A CIGAR stand. Must be steady and reside at home. Apply at Clifton House office, after 8 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD CANvasser for "The People's Pictorial Tax Payer," with a large circulation and an excellent advertising medium. Address TAX-PAYER, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL A CORN SHELLER for $1.50, guaranteed to shell 8 bushels per hour. Big money easily made. Rights free to live men. KIMBALL & CO., 163 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress as travelling salesman; one acquainted with cutlery and hardware trade preferred. Best of references required. Apply at Chicago Cutlery Manufacturing Co., 177 to 187 Mather-st., near Halsted.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman by a boot and shoe house. Address, stating terms, references, amount, and location of trade, H C, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—AN ABLE AND INTELLIGENT young man for a position that will realize a large income. A ready address and persevering industry and force of character are necessary, as well as first class references. Address or apply to H. R. THOMPSON, 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF INtelligence, energy, and good address can find permanent and profitable employment by applying to WOOD & MURRAY, 343 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and do chores, and willing to make himself useful. C. B. DUPEE, Kenwood, Hyde Park.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER TO-DAY, ONE WHO understands how to drive and other need apply. PATRICK McFARLAND, 118 West Adams-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS COPYISTS; none others need apply, accustomed to legal work. Address, in own handwriting, S & H, 283 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CLERK IN A HAT STORE, ABOUT 17 years of age. Address, by letter, H H A, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SCROLL SAWyer; also, one carver. Apply at southeast corner Canal and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH OPERATOR AND a young man to learn to retouch and color photographs, at RANDALL'S Mammoth Gallery, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOEmaker; one that understands cutting and fitting, and able to do all kinds of work. Apply at 114 Twelfth-st.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman. Apply to T. V. WADSKIER, Architect, 290 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS and finishers. Apply to SPROST & PARKER, 151 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO MACHINISTS AND ONE moulder to go to Wisconsin. Apply at 144 West Lake-st., Room 5. TRUMBULL & CRUVER.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CABINETMAKERS AT ECKERSON & WARTHING'S Show Case Manufactory, 843 and 845 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER; GOOD WAGES paid; Randolph-st. cars run by the door. Apply at 580 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman, and he also must understand coloring and shading elevations and plans. 105 East Washington.

WANTED—50 PAINTERS AT FIELD & LEITER'S building, corner Market and Madison-sts., this morning at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, COMPETENT TO run a scroll-saw and shaper, at the Northwestern Ladder Factory, 563 and 565 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT WARD'S, 470 Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE well secured for $10,000. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. APPLY AT 43 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR FACTORY WORK BY the Fraser Lubricator Co. Inquire of Mr. MARSH, at the Factory, foot of North-av., near the lake.

WANTED—THREE GOOD COMPOSITORS, male or female. Steady work. Apply immediately, to T. S. GIVAN, 130 Fourth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—ONE WHO HAS HAD SOME EXperience in binding magazines. Call at Room 7 364 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LADY OF PLEASANT ADDRESS and a first-class operator on shuttle sewing machines, to be in the office and give instruction at the homes of our customers. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NURSE TO GO TO DENVER, Colorado, and remain with a small family. Apply at 27 Twenty-fifth-st. Thursday afternoon and Friday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR English woman at 131 Ellis-av., to cook, wash and iron; also second girl.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family. Apply at 175 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND girl; cook must be a good washer and ironer. None but first-class servants need apply. No. 121 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 73 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 1073 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG KITCHEN GIRL for restaurant, at Washington Dining Rooms, 179 West Washington-st. Apply at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, AT 382 Washington-st. Good place and good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work in kitchen. Inquire at [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO do general housework. Wages $4 per week. Apply at C. B. DUPEE'S, Kenwood, Hyde Park. References required.

WANTED—2 GIRLS FOR KITCHEN WORK, 1 girl for general housework, and 2 good nurse girls. Call at 136 Third-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, at 418 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SERVANTS, to cook, wash and iron, and for general housework. Good references required. Apply, between 8 and 10 a. m., at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three. Apply at 390 Calumet-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-RATE DRESSmakers, trimmers, and finishers. None need apply but those thoroughly competent, at 116 Twenty-second-st., city.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF PLEASANT address, and thoroughly acquainted with the shuttle sewing machine and the routine of a first-class office. Address D 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES TO MAKE BUTTONholes in shirt cuffs; the work is neat and light, and can be done at home. WILSON BROS., 65 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS; ONLY THOSE who understand their business need apply. References required. W. F. HARMS, 288 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS, at A. G. DOWNS & CO.'S, 324 West Madison-st.

WANTED—20 GOOD OPERATORS WITH Wheeler and Wilson machines, on shirts and shirt fronts. 123 West Madison-st., in basement. SHERMAN & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

9 MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND Randolph, suit of rooms furnished or unfurnished, suitable for two or more—with board.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board. Fifty-cent dinners commence to-day.

845 PRAIRIE-AV.—NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST., two suites of rooms, one furnished, other unfurnished, with good board. This is the finest location in the city.

982 WEST MADISON-ST.—LARGE UNFURnished front room, with closet, and one furnished room, with good board, at $5 per week; private family.

MADISON HOUSE, 121 AND 123 WEST MADIson-st.; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, and furnished room for single gentleman, in desirable location. Address W 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A gentleman and wife; two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; location must be central and house first-class, with bath, gas, etc. For good accommodations and a good table a fair price will be paid. Address LEATHER DEALER, 407 West Lake-st.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR GENtleman and wife, convenient to Field & Leiter's store, corner State and Twentieth-sts. Address M. CAMPBELL, care F. Campbell, 18 Twenty-second-st.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE BOARD, with room, in a private family or where there are few boarders; must be on the West Side; references exchanged. Address B 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD for self and wife, West Side, south of Lake-st. and east of Ashland-av. Comforts and moderate terms required. Address K 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A single gentleman; must be within 15 minutes' walk corner State and VanBuren-sts. Address, with terms, J L S, 261 State-st.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, wanted for gentleman, lady and two children, west of Wood-st. Address V 60, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 5 YEARS, S. E. COR. OF Twenty-sixth and Butler-st. Inquire at 260 West Lake-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT less than 6 per cent on valuation, 50x200 feet, east front, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty at current rates. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. LOUIS L. PALMER, 461 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, silver plate, pianos, and all kinds of valuable personal property. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 9 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—$50,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards, on improved or unimproved city or suburban real estate. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN TWO SUMS FOR 30, 60, or 90 days, or 6 months, on good securities. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. H. WILKINS, 2 South Desplaines-st., and 10 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and sewing given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN to do gardening and milking; useful; city or country. Apply or address JOHN KEELLY, 159 Western-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent double-entry bookkeeper and correspondent, in some bank, manufacturing establishment or wholesale house. Best of references as to character and competency furnished. Address E 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BANK BY A young man who has had considerable experience in the business. First-class references given. Address BOOKKEEPER, P. O. Drawer 45, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY a young man, aged 24; references A-1. Address W 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, is a fair writer and familiar with bookkeeping; any honorable employment thankfully accepted. Please address M 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant; also posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BRASHER, 378 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY an experienced accountant; is very familiar with the wholesale grocery business, and with the boot and shoe trade. Position as salesman accepted. Best of city references given. Address H M S, 46 East Harrison-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BRICK MANUFACturers—As foreman in a brick yard; has had several years' experience in the business; can furnish good references. Address S, 1633 Prairie-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A competent man. Address B C M, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A LOOM BOSS WANTS a situation. Understands Crompton and all other looms. Has a good reference. Address THOS. D. STEPHENS, Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address O 30, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERson, with good references, in a private family to take care of an invalid or act as housekeeper, or care for children and sew, or make herself generally useful. Address 363 West Jackson-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PHYSICIAN, WHO HAS BEEN PRACTICING for 18 years, in a town of 800 inhabitants, with a good country, thickly settled, surrounding the town, wishes, on account of his health, offers the good will of his practice to any one that will purchase his property in town, consisting of good house and barn, with 12 acres of ground, with all kinds of fruit trees in bearing, and in this climate; also ornamental trees of all kinds, &c. Will take other property for a part, or give time on a part of purchase money, if required. Price, $4,000. For information inquire of D. W. ELDRED, 229 West Randolph-st., Chicago, or address W. E. VARY, DeWitt, Iowa.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN THAT CAN command from $1,000 to $2,000 cash can secure the exclusive control of a manufactured article that is an actual necessity in every building or dwelling. Business first-class, and will pay from $500 to $1,000 per month cash in Chicago alone. Parties wishing a safe business will find this one of the best opportunities to make money in the city. Call on G. S. LACEY, Westminster Hotel, No. 671 Wabash-av., from 1 to 5 o'clock, p. m. to-day, where samples can be seen and full particulars obtained.

A PARTY ENGAGED HEAVILY IN MANUfacturing, having too much business on their hands, offer to sell their stock and fixtures. Store is located about 40 miles from Chicago, in a manufacturing village. The sales of merchandise have been from $40,000 to $50,000 per year for the last four years, and the business will be large customers in the future to the purchaser. For particulars inquire at 10 South Canal-st.

A PERSON HAVING $500 CASH CAN SECURE valuable agency; business legitimate. Address, with full name, L & J 58, Tribune office.

A GOOD COUNTRY STORE WELL LOCATED and in a good community, with stock, for sale. Also house and lot near by. Address J. D. KING, Janesville, Wis.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE DOING A BUSIness of $9,000 a year, elegantly fitted up and complete in all respects. Also 2-story storehouse. Terms, two-thirds cash, balance on 6, 12, and 18 months. For particulars address PAUL JORDAN, Burlingame, Osage County, Kansas.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE NEAR CHICAGO. Clean stock; good trade. For particulars address Box 148, Leland, Ill.

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL FOR sale, situated 100 miles from Chicago, on Illinois and Michigan Canal and C., R. & P. R. R., both doing a good business, occupied ten years by present owner, for sale at a bargain. Apply to LUDINGTON, WELLS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 2 Market-st.

ONE-HALF SHARE OF A RESPECTABLE manufacturing business for sale. Profits not less than 100 per cent. Capital required $2,000 or $3,000. Good reasons for selling. Address, with real name and residence, R 62, Tribune office.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in $1,000 stock, with business clearing $500 monthly. Established, safe, respectable. No bonus or further capital required. 115 West Madison-st., Room 4.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FEW HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP, AND A few empty stalls, with first class care, for boarders, at 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CARRIAGE, BUGGY, AND harness at Executor's sale. Apply to C. D. AUSTIN, Executor, 256 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GOOD DOUBLE TEAM of horses and a single horse, at 968 State-st. CHAS. F. STOLL.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF HEAVY DRAUGHT horses, Schuttler wagon, and harness, new, cheap for cash. Apply at 28 West Madison-st., Room 1, up stairs.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE just received two car loads of open and top buggies, which they are prepared to sell at lower prices than the same quality of work can be bought in Chicago. We are at all times open to buy, sell, or exchange horses, carriages, buggies, and harness of any description. 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BIG, NEW BUGGY, horse, and harness; must be sold under chattel mortgage for $300. THOMAS & PETERSON, 496 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE TOP BUGGY IN GOOD order. Inquire at 84 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA LOT OF WHEELS, WITH iron and steel axles, suitable for heavy hauling. Also 100 dump carts, iron axles, with harness to each, for brick yards or railroads, or other purposes. Apply at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of first-class harness in this city can be found at J. A. ISLE'S shop, 123 East Twelfth-st. Give me a call.

HORSES FOR SALE—A FRESH ARRIVAL OF heavy, draught, and business driving horses, at Patrick's Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS. THE FINDER will confer a favor by leaving them at the Tribune office, or at the owner's, JAS. ROCKFORD, corner of Hubbard and Paulina-sts.

LOST—POCKET BOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $75 and a note, on an Indiana-av. car, while crossing South Park-av., to 355 South Park-av. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to above number. MRS. E. W. DOW.

STRAYED—FROM THE CORNER OF SIXteenth st. and Western-av., on the evening of the 5th inst., a large sorrel horse, white star in forehead and one white fetlock, and halter on. When last seen was going west on Ogden-av., toward Riverside. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning him to F. PENSORN, 62 Lumber st., near Twelfth-st. bridge, Chicago.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE SUBscriber, on the 4th day of March inst., one black mare, without marks except loss of hair between the hind legs; one single harness, and piano-box top buggy, black box with bronze stripe, with high seat back, and patent wheels. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to H. B. GALPIN, Sheriff's office, basement of old Court House, east wing.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM 87 SEDGWICK-st., on Tuesday night, a dark bay horse, about 8 years old, white mark on forehead, 16 hands high, and weighs about 1,100 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to above address.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW FOR agents—We announce to all who wish lucrative employment, that our engraving "The Mother of Our Lord" is completed, and is pronounced the most beautiful subject ever engraved. Nearly one year's time, and a large amount of money have been spent to engrave it. Agents who find that "books go slow" will do well to write us. 150 copies were taken in 15 days, 75 in 9 days, and 100 in 5 days. Male and female agents wanted; large inducements offered. Send for circulars. M. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE REVISED EDItion of Chambers' Encyclopedia, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. G. S. BURROWS, 593 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR THREE great works, "The Great Republic," by James D. McCabe, Jr., "Woman as a Wife and Mother," by Prof. Henry Chavasse, and "Crumbs Swept Up," by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 289 West Madison-st., Chicago, for circulars and terms.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S NEW IMPROVED Republic and World Map, just issued, one hundred agents wanted at once; new State Maps, Religious Charts, Lithographs, Photographs, Steel Engravings, Chromos, &c.; best and cheapest goods for agents in America; send for circular. GEO. F. CRAM, 35 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Forsmen's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Eureka shingle machines and saws. 25 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 13 AND 15 West Randolph-st. Manufacture stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A POWER PUNCHING PRESS, nearly new, in perfect working order; weight 700 lbs.; cheap. Apply at Chicago Cutlery Mfg. Co., 177 to 187 Mather-st., near Halsted.

FOR SALE—A FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAW at a bargain; just the thing for a carpenter shop. Inquire in shop rear of 256 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A SHINGLE MACHINE WITH jointer and saws, etc.; is one of Dolby & Lawler's patent, and in complete running order. Address MANKER, MOCKBEE & CO., Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 60-HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 18 feet long by 56 inches diameter, containing 56 3½-inch flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill until April 1. Being too small for our engine we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

FOR SALE—4 AND 10 HORSE BLANDY ENgines, new and in perfect order, cheap. Can be seen at No. 24 Forth-st., near Hayes School.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$20,000 OF IMPROVED PROPerty, paying good rents, in Nashville, Tenn., for unimproved Chicago or suburban property; will assume incumbrance. A. G. SANFORD, 42 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, a walnut-built brick block of three stores, divided into stores, offices, and halls, paying a rental of $3,400 per annum, situated in a town of 6,000 inhabitants, within a few hours' ride of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOSEPH HONAN, FORMERLY of 144 LaSalle-st., please send your address to K 63, Tribune office, immediately.

PERSONAL—WILSON E.—GO TO THE Post Office at once. JIM C—.